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THE BLAND BILL.

A Measure for Making One Dollar Equal to Seventy Cents.

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Coin Notes to be Issued for Gold and Silver Bullion—A Provision for International Bimetallism—Full Text of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house committee on weights, coinage and measures to-day disposed of the silver question so far as the committee is concerned by agreeing to report the Bland free coinage bill. A minority report will be submitted not later than Monday. The only amendment adopted by the committee was one by Mr. Bartine increasing from five hundred to one thousand dollars the highest denomination of notes to be issued.

Mr. Bland's statement of the bill is as follows: "The bill converts all silver money, certificates and notes issued on bullion and all gold certificates into coin notes redeemable in coin, thus converting our paper into bi-metallic paper instead of keeping up the distinction between gold and silver in our paper issues. The coin notes are to be redeemable in coin and of course in whatever coin it may be most convenient for the government to redeem them in. The depositors of gold and silver bullion have the privilege of waiting until their bullion is coined and having the coin returned to them, or they may deposit the bullion and receive notes at the coin value of the bullion deposited. The bullion then becomes the property of the government and is coined as fast as may be necessary for the redemption of any notes presented for redemption. It obviates the expense of coining all the bullion at the time it is deposited. The people seem to be desirous of using paper money instead of the coin itself and to prefer paper to coin itself, and for that reason coin notes may be issued and bullion be held for coinage only when necessary for redemption of notes. A man holding a coin note will not know whether it is a gold or silver note, for if he deposits gold bullion or gold coin he gets a coin note, and if he deposits silver bullion or silver coin he gets the same kind of a coin note. It abolishes the present distinction between our coin notes. The bill also differs from any other bill that has been introduced in providing that when France may resume the free and unlimited coinage of silver at her present ratio of 15½ to 1 and the president makes a proclamation to that effect, the ratio shall then become our legal ratio and our coin shall conform to it. It is claimed that France will not resume free coinage now because the difference between our ratio of 16 to 1 would cause all the silver to go to the French mint, which would be embarrassing probably to France to some extent and very much so to ourselves. We wish to retain our silver money as well as our gold coin, hence there is a very good reason why our ratio and that of European countries should be the same. At any rate there can be no pretext on the part of France for longer refusing to coin silver free because our ratio is different from hers. Personally I care but little for this, but there are a good many people who think we ought to have a common ratio and I have no objections to it, and consequently am willing to conform to what seems to be the public sentiment."

THE BLAND BILL.

The full text of the free coinage bill adopted by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day is as follows:

That the unit of value in the United States shall be the standard silver dollar as now coined, consisting of 412½ grains standard silver, or the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains standard gold; that the standard gold and silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private.

Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of $100 or more of standard fineness shall be entitled to have the same struck into any authorized standard coins of the United States, free of charge, at the mints of the United States, or the owner of the bullion may deposit the same at such mints and receive therefor coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited, and the bullion thereupon shall become the property of the government. That the coin notes so issued shall be issued in denominations not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars, and shall be a legal tender in like manner and invested with the same monetary uses as the standard gold and silver coins of the United States.

Section 2—That after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to issue or reissue gold or silver certificates or treasury notes provided for in the act of July 14, 1890, entitled, "An Act Directing the Purchase of Silver Bullion and the Issue of Treasury Notes Thereon, and for Other Purposes."

That all such certificates and treasury notes when received in the treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, and coin notes provided for in the first section of this act shall be issued in lieu of the certificates and treasury notes so cancelled and destroyed.

Provided, That nothing therein shall be construed to change, modify, or alter the legal tender character of such certificates or notes now issued.

Sec. 3.—That the coin notes herein authorized may be re-issued but the amount at the time outstanding shall not be greater or less than the value of the coin and the bullion at coining value held in the the treasury. That the said coin notes shall be redeemed in coin on demand at the treasury, or any sub-treasury of the United States and the bullion deposited shall be coined as fast as may be necessary for such redemption.

Sec. 4.—That any holder of full legal tender gold or silver coins of the United States to the amount of $10 or more may deposit the same at the treasury or any sub-treasury of the United States and receive therefor coin notes herein authorized.

Sec. 5.—That the act of July 14, 1890, hereinbefore cited, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6.—That so soon as France shall reopen her mints to the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at her present ratio, namely, 15½ pounds of silver to be worth 1 pound of gold, troy, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to immediately make public proclamation of that fact, whereupon the ratio shall be the legal ratio in the United States, and thereafter the standard silver dollar shall consist of 400 grains silver and the laws relating to the standard silver dollars of 412½ grains of standard silver shall be applicable to the new dollar of 400 grains standard silver.

That the silver dollar of 412½ grains then in the treasury, or thereafter coming into the treasury, shall immediately and as fast as practicable be coined into dollars of 400 grains standard silver. Any gain or seigniorage arising therefrom shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 7.—That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

AS A SPECIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Bland introduced the following resolution to-day, which was referred to the committee on rules:

Resolved, That the house bill No. 406 for the free coinage of gold and silver, for the issue of certain notes and for other purposes be made the special order immediately after the reading of the journal on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1892, and that consideration thereof be continued from day to day until disposed of.

Hard on the Sheep.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There has been a substantial agreement reached by the wool and woolen special committee of the Democratic majority of the house committee on ways and means on the provisions of the wool bill. This special committee by agreement among the Democratic members was charged with the duty of considering the Springer wool bill drafting any proposed modifications and gathering special information relating to the wool growing and woolen manufactures. Its members have agreed upon the changes in duties they will recommend and a conference of the Democratic members of the committee has been called for to-morrow morning at which time the matter will be formally considered. Members of the committee say that the wool bill will be the principal measure reported from the committee and that an examination of its provisions when formally announced will show that not only has "no backward step" been taken in the direction of tariff reform, but that a step in advance has been taken of considerable importance and that on the wool schedule regarded by all the tariff reformers as the key to the protective system.

A Tin Discovery.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—A discovery of a vein of tin is reported from the mountains about fifty miles north of here. The vein is said to be 100 feet in width and to run 15 per cent. in tin. The discoverers are keeping it quiet, but a company was organized to-day for the supposed purpose of working this discovery.

The Hotel Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The worst in regard to the Hotel Royal fire is now believed to be known. Seventeen persons in all—eleven women and six men is the still total of the dead. Of these seven have been positively identified and two others partially. It is expected that the identity of these two persons will be known by to-morrow at the latest. In any event the warden of the morgue has been notified by the commissioners of charities and corrections to bury all of the unidentified bodies by Friday.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Contractor Calligan withdrew his men from the ruins. He said that every inch of the debris had been overhauled and that there were no more bodies in the ruins.

The list of missing is still very large, but all of these have undoubtedly escaped. About a score of missing persons reported themselves as safe to-day and many others are likely to do so to-morrow, but a goodly portion, it is thought, will forever remain "missing."

At the morgue there was a constant stream of callers throughout the day. Inquiries for missing persons were numerous but no further complete identifications were made of the bodies shown to callers.

An Inspector's Perjury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Building-inspector Selon this afternoon confessed that he had perjured himself and made false reports in regard to the fire escape upon the Hotel Royal. Over a year ago the owners of the building were ordered to put fire escapes upon the Sixth avenue side of their building and Selon reported that order had been obeyed. It now transpires that his report was false and that the four escapes were never put in place. Selon has been dismissed and his case placed in the hands of the district attorney.

Governor Boyd's Theory.

LINCOLN, Feb. 10.—Governor Boyd is acting on the theory that he has been governor all the time, and has instructed all his old appointees to assume their duties in the several departments of the state. In most cases this has been done. It is probable that bills for their services for the time when they were dispossessed will be presented to the next legislature.

Canadian Reciprocity Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Canadian reciprocity commission, Sir John Thompson, Hon. M. Bowell and Hon. G. E. Foster, accompanied by the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department to-day at noon. They were immediately shown into the reception room, where Secretary Blaine accorded them a hearty greeting. General Foster, who has charge of the reciprocity was sent for and the distinguished party for more than an hour informally discussed the subject of their visit.

Warlike Indians.

COOLIDGE, N. M., Feb. 10.—Serious trouble has arisen between the Navajo Indians and the cattlemen in the vicinity of this place. For some time past the renegade portion of the Navajos have been off their reservation and killing cattle belonging to the ranchers in the country surrounding Coolidge. The superintendent of "Box S" ranch and other cattlemen had an interview with Mariano, the chief of the Navajos, and he promised to keep his Indians off the cattle ranges and prevent any further killing of cattle, but requested ten days to remove them. This was granted him. Mariano, however, soon returned and requested leave for his Indians to go upon the cattlemen's ranges in order to obtain supplies from the trading stores at Chaves station. This was refused and on Tuesday when three Indians were seen coming down the trail towards Chaves a gang of cowboys met them and forced them to turn back.

This action angered the Indians and they immediately ascended a bluff near by and, as a signal, fire calling on their tribe for assistance. It was not long before forty more Indians arrived on the scene and presented a warlike front to the cowboys.

As the latter were outnumbered, they did not precipitate a fight and succeeded in pacifying the Indians. The Indians claimed that the cowboys had burned their camps on the cattle ranges which they had been forced to leave and swore that they would obtain revenge.

They then left Chaves, going in the direction of the San Antone ranch, which is occupied by a man named Coddington, and which they threatened to burn. Harry Cody, his mother and two men were the only ones at the ranch when the Indians arrived and were greatly terrified when the latter while riding by began yelling and shooting indiscriminately. No one was hurt, the Indians apparently being satisfied with what they had done, had swiftly ridden away. Harry Cody at once mounted his pony and rode sixteen miles to Coolidge for assistance. In a very short time fifteen armed cowboys started for the ranch, arriving there late at night. All was quiet when they reached there and nothing more has been seen of the Indians.

The cowboys remained at the ranch until to-day noon when they were relieved by Lieutenant Wallace of Troop H, Second cavalry, and ten men from Fort Wingate. The soldiers will remain there as long as necessary to protect the ranch and its inmates from any hostilities on the part of the Indians. It is thought that the latter will return to their reservation when they have time to consider the folly of their actions. Everything is quiet at Chaves and in its vicinity this evening.

An Indian Quarrel.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 10.—A courier from White Oaks, N. M., says that the Mescalero Indians on the reservation near there obtained a quantity of whisky and indulged in it to such an extent that they got to fighting among themselves. Revolvers and knives were brought into action and the result of the battle was the killing of four bucks and one squaw. Two Indians, the only participants in the fight who were not killed, have been arrested and placed in the guard house on the reservation. This killing was entirely among the Indians themselves and does not involve the white settlers.

The War Ended.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 11.—The war between the Navajo Indians and the cowboys in Western Valencia county, on the Atlantic and Pacific, has ended and peace reigns for the time being. This was brought about by the timely arrival of a company of soldiers from Fort Wingate and the fact that Chief Marino is opposed to trouble. The conflict between the Indians and the whites yesterday near Coddington's ranch was not as desperate as at first reported, but it is absolutely certain that several of the renegades were either killed or wounded. It is thought here that Chief Mariano will cause the renegades to go back to the reservation.

Thurston on Blaine.

OMAHA, Feb. 11.—Hon. John M. Thurston in speaking of political events to-day said: "Mr. Blaine's letter of itself would not take him out of the presidential race, because the party always has a right to nominate a man whether he seeks the nomination or not, but I am sorry to say I believe that Mr. Blaine's letter is written on account of his ill health, and if so, of course it is final. I think Mr. Blaine was the only man whom the Republican party could have surely elected. Now that he is out of the race Mr. Harrison will probably be renominated.

"With Mr. Harrison at the head of the Republican ticket, in my judgment, the contest will be most stubbornly fought by both parties, and no man can foretell the result. Any one who declares that the Republican party is sure to win is making a very foolish statement and Republicans might just as well look the situation in the face and be ready to make every effort to carry the ticket through. All these prairie states have been Blaine states for many years. A large part of the Alliance men are favorable to his reciprocity ideas, and they look upon him as a great leader, whose statesmanship would be exerted for the interests of the agricultural west. I think his nomination would split the Alliance in two, as far as the presidential ticket is concerned. No other candidate could do so to the same extent.

"I am not, and have not been a candidate for the vice presidency. If Mr. Blaine had been nominated, a western man would have been put on the ticket. Whatever I might have been willing to do in a possible contingency arising from Blaine's nomination, I would not accept the nomination for vice president, if I could have it, on the ticket with any other man."

Sullivan will Fight.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—It's learned to-day that John L. Sullivan on Feb. 9th signed articles of agreement to fight to a finish with five ounce gloves, Queensbury rules, with Peter Maher for a purse of $25,000 and a side bet of $10,000 before the Metropolitan club at New Orleans, some time during August, providing Maher whips Fitzsimmons. Sullivan's theatrical engagement expires in June, when he will immediately go into training.

A Revolt Against Hill.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—A special dispatch from New York city says: The anti-Hill revolt has now taken on so determined a shape not only in this city, but throughout the state, that the great mass meeting to be held in Cooper institute to-morrow (Thursday) night promises to make an epoch in the political history of New York state.

AGAINST THE KODAK.

New York Democrats Protest Against Senator Hill's Methods.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The State Committee Asked to Postpone the Convention—Otherwise There will be a Contesting Delegation at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The mass meeting of Democrats called to protest against the early state convention to name delegates to the national convention drew together to-night a crowd that filled the Cooper Union to overflowing. Before 8 o'clock there was not an inch of space left on the platform or in the hall. It was an enthusiastic crowd too, and every point made by the speaker against the state committee's action was greeted with hand-clapping and shouts of applause. Directly behind the speaker's rostrum, lingering in the shadow of a column, was Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, taking a quiet satisfaction in the enthusiasm of the meeting. Others on the platform were E. Ellery Anderson, J. Seligman, Jos. Van Ween, F. W. [illegible], Herman Ridder, J. W. Houston, C. S. Fairchild, G. F. Sicard, [illegible], S. H. Gould, F. M. Scott, C. L. Tenny, Frederic Coudert, A. J. Simmons, Francis M. Scott, Dr. W. E. Gregory, E. C. Cobb, Peter B. Olney, Dr G. Wiley, Jr., Jacob Zinzman, Michael McShan, G. G. Hon, E. Lyons, Peter Bush, Geo. Simpson, D. Gilfeater, W. R. Grace, Calvin Tomkins, G. Lee Barge, Edward Jayne, G. S. Bear and Jos. Loequere.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Oswald Ottendorfer pounded with the gavel on the speaker's desk and called the meeting to order.

In the course of his speech he said: In the name of the committee of twenty-five, I call the meeting to order. I thank you for the promptness and alacrity in answering the invitation to protest against the holding of a premature state convention by which the delegates are to be nominated to represent the Democracy of the state of New York in the national Democratic convention to take place more than four months hence. You prove thereby that you feel deeply the indignity and the insult cast upon you by the attempt to be represented in the Democratic national convention by delegates nominated through maneuvers and schemes, arranged in mid-winter, without consulting or giving an opportunity to express the views and wishes of the Democratic masses in relation to questions which influence materially our welfare and the future of our country. The proceeding of the Democratic state committee is as provoking as it is uncalled for; no good reason can be given to explain it and its only explanation is that it is well calculated to promote the scheme of some intriguing politicians who have reason to avoid the open daylight and to try secure snap judgment by which they can pretend to represent the Democracy of the Empire state. The influence due to the Empire state at the Democratic national convention can only be exercised when our delegates appear as the true representatives, not only of the greatness, but of the moral power of our commonwealth. It is not for the promotion of the ambition of this or that man or for the realization of that clique, but for the triumph of the principles in the defense of which the Democracy of the United States has achieved its victories during the last two years that we enter our protest against the appointment of delegates from this state by the convention to be held at Albany on February 22.

I hope that a majority of the members of the Democratic state committee have been misled by the misrepresentation of some schemers to consent to the call of this convention without considering the disastrous consequences which must follow their action, but they must have made a fearful mistake and a mistake in such a matter is worse than a crime. Seeing the results of their error, I hope they will retrace their steps and adopt measures in accordance with requirements of fairness and justice. If not, they have to take the responsibility for the disastrous consequences that may follow their unwise action.

I will not detain you any longer but we will proceed to organize our meeting and for the purpose I nominate as president a gentleman who more than the one using this phrase is entitled to say: "I am a Democrat," and who, although he may be exceeded by others in the manipulation of politics, is second to none in adhesion and devotion to Democratic principles, and therefore enjoys in a rare degree the esteem of our countrymen. I nominate for president for this evening Mr. Frederick Coudert.

Mr. Coudert as he rose was greeted with such applause which he gracefully acknowledged. When quiet had been restored he said:

In speaking of the object of the meeting, Mr. Coudert said it was not to denounce or glorify any human being, but something more important. It was the assertion of the right of which the men in authority were seeking to deprive us. It was the right to express our opinion and manifest our will upon every subject of public and political concern. To certain speech has been in our catechism the worst offense that could be committed against liberty.

"The great mass of us," continued the speaker, "are loyal to the party and faithful to its rules. I, for one, do not know among the men who have been named as possible candidates a single man in the Democratic party whom he would not prefer to vote for to any man in the Republican ranks. The most dangerous rebellions are those which are based on resentment against violations of sound principles. Men, good or bad, pass away and movements founded upon an adherence to or a distrust of their motives cannot live forever. A sound principle cannot die. It is immortal.

In quoting the objections to the call for the convention on the 22d inst., Mr. Coudert said: "In the first place, I would say that every departure from usage and custom requires an explanation on the part of those who made the departure to those who are interested in the subject. Custom is the law. To violate the law is a crime. The burden is upon those whose conduct is questioned and not upon those who object. We therefore are in the right and may insist upon receiving a valid explanation. With us custom is king. It rules judges and courts and parties and commerce and we can scarcely be deemed bold if we ask, 'Show your warrant to violate this law.' The precedents of a quarter of a century have established a uniform rule. Why have you changed it? If you have good reason, produce it. We do not deny the importance of organization. A large amount of authority and power must be allowed to those who are entrusted with the execution of the party's wishes. These men who are called the leaders must bear in mind that they are trustees and agents and not autocrats and principals; that they cannot substitute their will to that of the mass of their political brethren.

"I am making no objection to so-called 'bosses,' and so-called 'machines,' if bosses are merely leaders, faithful to their duties, they are necessary in politics as in war, and calling them bad names does not change the situation or belittle their power.

"It may be said that there was power enough vested in the leaders to fix such date as they might deem expedient for the holding of the convention. In a sense this is true, but when that power was conferred upon them it was with certain reservations. The first reservation was that of good faith. Has this been done in good faith? It was intended that ordinary usages should be followed. It was not intended that to cut off thousands of men without regard to right in order to serve a purpose. It may be, however, that no such purpose exists. There is one thing which we need not be politicians to understand and that is that no great party can afford to place its members in such a strait that loyalty to party and self respect cannot exist.

Every point in Mr. Coudert's speech was greeted with cheers, laughter and applause.

Stephen A. Walker, was next introduced and presented to the meeting the following resolutions of protest:

Resolved, that this assembly of Democrats of New York, now make its respectful protest and appeal against the uncalled for and ill-advised action of the state committee in designating so early a date as Monday the 22d of February, for the meeting of the state convention which is to elect delegates to the national convention appointed to be held at Chicago, June 21st, 1892.

Resolved, That the right of the voters of a political party to assemble at the call of the leaders, who are its representatives and servants to carry out its will in regard to the details of party management should not be curtailed in time or circumstances, or place, in such a way as to limit or embarrass a genuine expression of popular party feeling upon the question in hand. That such expression should be made in party assemblies, upon subjects to be presently decided, at as near a time to the date when the decision is reached as can be reasonably and conveniently appointed. Delegates should be fresh from the people. No body of men elected to express the will of the voters assembled in party convention should for an unreasonable time be custodians of the voters rights, or hold their delegated power longer than is absolutely necessary for the purpose. The people are justified in resenting any action on the part of the party leaders whereby their voices shall be suppressed or perverted.

Resolved, that the history of contests upon national issues in the state of New York since 1856 shows that too much prudence cannot be exercised, nor are too much enthusiasm and labor possible in the effort to carry the state of New York for the Democratic party. The record of success is confined to three out of the nine most recent canvasses. We have met, and every time must meet an arrogant, unscrupulous adversary. The area of contest is our whole imperial domain. In such a strife success does not go to numbers only. It rests upon the united effort and fidelity in every county to interests and principles of the voters as declared in party platform which have been the basis of successful contests, and it is absolutely necessary in every campaign that no just grievance of the people from the conduct of the party managers should produce lukewarmness or hesitations in the interests of the army of Democracy. These are a body of volunteers and not of hired soldiers, and must be taken into the confidence of their leaders in the early stages of the fight. Leadership need not involve duress.

Resolved, That the state committee holds its functions and politic powers in trust for the welfare of the party. Its action in calling the state convention for Feb. 22 and thereby forcing the holding of the primaries on brief notice is contrary to party usage and irregular. It denies to the Democratic electors of this state a full, fair and effective exercise of their right to be represented in caucuses, primaries and district and state conventions. This action is a grave violation of the political duties of the committee, which cannot but expose the party to needless danger in the election next November.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions over the hand of the president of this meeting, shall be sent to the several members of the state committee and that a committee of fifty with power to add to its number, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to communicate with the members of the Democratic state committee and respectfully to protest against their action in designating the date already fixed for the state convention and that they be urged to consider such action and revoke their call, and if that is not done and that the committee hereby created exercise such further powers and take such action as may secure a proper representation of the people of the state in the national convention of the party and as may seem proper, in accordance with the spirit of these resolutions.

The reading of the resolutions was punctuated with applause and at the conclusion of the reading they were adopted with a resounding "aye," which was followed with a few scattering "noes." The secretary then read a telegram from the Cleveland club, of Montgomery, Ala., and one from State-committeeman Ryan, of Virginia, endorsing the meeting. Some laughter was created at this point by the entrance of a delegation of the Fourteenth ward with a fife and drum corps. Three cheers were given for "The Band."

The speaking was then resumed. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, took the stand. He said: "I have come here to-night to assure you that the genuine Democracy of western New York is with you in this movement." He declared they were ready to join in any adopted to preserve the right of the Democratic masses to representation at the national convention and to prevent its usurpation by the cunning politician who is himself a candidate." He arraigned Senator Hill's administration and said he failed to see anything deep or courageous in the call for a February convention. It was a forced move in the game and from the standpoint of Senator Hill, was a necessity. In conclusion, he declared for sending a delegation to Chicago to come right from the heart of the people, strong for genuine tariff reform, for a sound currency, an administration conducted on business principles and for the nomination of a high-minded Democrat, who is such in deeds and not in words alone. Ex-Secretary-of-the-treasury Fairchild followed. He said in substance:

"FELLOW DEMOCRATS—You need but a word. We who have been active in this movement and who will continue to be active therein until the end thereof have only done our simple duty towards a party and a cause we owe. We believe that both our party and our principles are in peril. We believe that great numbers of Democrats both in state and nation feel this peril and therefore feel that we would be cravens and cowards did we not do our utmost to give an outlet to the deep feeling which we knew existed and was suppressed by every device known to official power and party machinery. We ask and hope for no reward save the approval and the gratitude of those who in the years to come shall believe Democratic principles to be beneficient and promotive of manhood. Permit me to say that I stand before you as one who feels a deep sense of obligation to the Democratic party, for while I have asked nothing for myself, yet it has given me much, not alone in place and honor, but also in principles. And now, forsooth, I am told that I am not a Democrat."

The speaker then told of his ancestors, how they fought at Lexington, and how from that time to the present some of them had always been in the service of the country. In conclusion he said: "Just so firm as has been and will be my Democracy, just so firmly will I stand by this movement to check the usurpers, who while wearing the labels seek to bind all true Democrats in chains and thus prevent them from defending the true principles of Democracy.

"Democrats of New York, if you love your party, stop, listen, do you hear the sound of the surf breaking on the rocks whither you are driving your ship with speed? Stop, turn from your course, while it is yet time to save our beloved party from a disaster, the end whereof no man can see."

Ex-United States internal revenue collector, William E. Leech, of Syracuse after commenting on the huge machine political organization at the head of which was Senator Hill, said: "What is our organization? It rests in the heart of our people. It rests in the confidence of Democracy. It has no organization and yet we are asked to destroy this machine at two weeks' notice. It can be done by you people in New York, but we cannot do it in the country. Three-fourths of the Democrats of the state are heart and soul with you to-night, but they do not want to fight individually and alone, if they can be assured a fight of such character is to be made throughout the state, then they are willing to take off their coats and bring about the result."

"Senator Hill's action on the face of it is an outrage. It is a gross and damnable outrage and what excuse do they offer for it? What principle do they seek to establish by reason of it? The first and greatest reason I suppose is that Mr. Murphy is about to take a vacation and he wanted the affair of the convention off his hands before he went away.

"The Democratic party was managed to success in the early days of our country's history when Ed Murphy was a child and will outlive him. In the coming fight we occupy the heights. The enemy occupies the valley. We have every advantage and now we are asked by the men in whose interest this outrage is committed to defend their rights and to abandon the principle which has given us that great advantage, and indulge in strife for office. Then let us say to these men of the state committee "rescind your call, confess your sin, it is the only thing left for you to do now, and we as representatives of the honest principle of the Democratic party, as representatives of the great principle of tariff reform, we command that you shall rescind that action."

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson was the last speaker. He said that the call for a state convention in February was certainly a departure from usage and precedent. The people should shake their minds freely and know where they stand. This knowledge should pass to the conventions in sister states and to the national convention which is to be held in Chicago next June.

Among the 155 vice presidents, the most prominent were the following named: Daniel F. Tiemann, Allan Campbell, Chas. J. Canda, E. E. Anderson, Orlando B. Potter, William R. Grace, Charles Coudert, Isidore Strauss, Oscar L. Strauss, W. S. Rainsford, A. S. Hewitt, Henry S. Marquand, Henry R. Beekman, C. S. Fairchild, F. M. Scott, James Byrne, W. B. White, E. P. Wheeler, A. Van Santvoord, Herman Ridder, W. B. Hazeltine, J. V. S. Oddie, Jennings S. Cox, John Jeroloman, Louis Windmuller, E. B. Talcott and John D. Townsend.

Secretary McFarlane then read a letter from the Hon. Chas. Tracy in which he regretted his unavoidable absence from the meeting.

A. F. Jenks of Chatauqua county said: "This vigor of the personal ambition has fastened itself upon the vitals of the Democratic party, and this cancer growth has spread its tendrils into every portion of the state." He also said the Democrats of this country were against paternalism, McKinleyism and Reedism.

When Mr. Fairchild rose some one shouted: "He will be secretary again when Cleveland is elected." The speaking was frequently interrupted by cheers for Cleveland.

At the conclusion of Mr. Anderson's speech the meeting adjourned, and after three more cheers for Cleveland, the band played and the audience left for home.

Between the Buffers.

HUDSON, Colo., Feb. 11.—Conductors Harbst and Buckley were caught between two freight cars on the Burlington road. Harbst escaped with slight injuries but Buckley was internally injured.

Rio Grande Western Earnings.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The earnings of the Rio Grande Western for the first week in February were $27,150; for the same week last year $26,650.

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News from Creede.

Mr. A. L. Lawton of the Cleopatra Mining Co. returned Wednesday from Creede. He said that though there was no foundation for the report of a heavy strike in the Cleopatra that they had excellent prospects. They had run a tunnel and had struck a vein which they had good reason to believe was the same as that of the Amethyst and Last Chance mines. This vein ran through these properties in a straight line and as theirs was a direct extension they thought that it must be the same. The ore from the Cleopatra vein cannot be told from that of the other company. The company is now building cabins and getting ready to go systematically to work developing the property. The snow Mr. Lawton said was half way between his knee and hip in depth. This would mean waist deep to a man of average height.

The books of the Rio Grande agent at Creede showed that from Jan. 24 to Feb. 7, there were 116 cars of ore shipped from the camp and a smelter man told Mr. Lawton that the total value of this ore was $153,000. At this rate, not allowing for the increased shipments when the snow goes off and the roads are passable, the year's output for 1892 will be $3,000,000 and these figures may be doubled.

The train which took Mr. Lawton to Creede consisted of seven passenger coaches crammed full of people. The camp has a large population and there are representative men there from all over the state seeking investments.

The Coursing Meeting.

Owing to the increasing interest in the approaching meeting, and in order to give greyhound owners the very longest possible time in which to prepare their dogs, it has been decided to receive entries on and up to Saturday night, the 20th of February, 1892. It often happens that a dog in training breaks a toe a day or so before the meet, and this of course prevents the dog running, and the entry in that case would be lost; by extending the date for closing entries the owner can train his dogs almost up to the hour of the meet, and then nominate the best and fittest animals.

Mr. Vidler reports enquiries from all over the state, Kansas and Wyoming. An owner in Chicago, Ills., was written to yesterday, the Windy City gentleman having asked for a programme and signified his intention of sending two or more dogs to compete.

The Beaver Park Town company, which will operate on the Love ranch and has its plat nearly ready and will probably place lots on the market next Monday. The prices of these lots will average about $50 apiece, and will probably have a boom. This company is negotiating for reduction works to be erected on the new town site, to have a capacity of about thirty-five tons per day. This can be enlarged if the necessity becomes apparent in time. A new process is to be tried which will reduce low grade ores at a very small cost. A prominent member of the company stated yesterday that he believes this will be the salvation of the camp, as there seems to be large bodies of low grade ore that must be treated on the spot. The company is backed by some of the best men in the county.

Mr. E. C. Gard, the rustling newspaper man of El Paso county, and one of the proprietors of the Cripple Creek Crusher, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Gard states that things are looking much better at the camp. The weather is good and also the roads and much more attention is being given to mining and less to town lots. Many of the strongest companies are preparing to actively prosecute work on their prospects and are putting up shaft houses and getting in machinery. This is as it should be and will have a telling effect on the camp in the future.

The Inland Printer, a magazine devoted to the International Typographical union, in its February issue says: "We have received from Mr. J. D. Gavitt, of Colorado Springs, a copy of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE New Year number, being the twenty-first of its issue in Colorado Springs, and consisting of twenty pages. Were its pages condensed to book form this issue would be preserved as a history of the section of the country with which it deals. By printers especially, on account of the situation of the Home, the enterprise THE GAZETTE has shown will be appreciated."

Harry Brant, formerly janitor of Colorado college, is under arrest for larceny as bailee. It is charged that last fall he drove in town with a load of potatoes belonging to a Divide ranchman, sold them, spent the money at Colorado City and skipped out, leaving the team in a stable. He admits selling the potatoes, but says that he remembered nothing of the rest of the matter until he awoke in a box car bound for Kansas. He may have been drugged, robbed and put in the empty car. The case will probably be settled.

At a meeting of those interested in securing the old beer garden tract of land for a city park, held Thursday afternoon, Col. Geo. H. De La Vergne was elected trustee of the property. It is now thought the park can be secured for the city without a cost of a single dollar to the taxpayers. Mayor Sprague has secured twenty-two subscribers of $100 each and hopes to get the remainder. It is thought that by moving the three buildings onto the north part of the land the whole can be sold for enough to indemnify them. This is the portion of the property for which Colonel De La Vergne is trustee. There will be about nine acres of the best portion of the land with the grove upon it for the park and subscriptions of $50 and less are to be asked to pay for it and Mayor Sprague and others have undertaken to secure this money. Dorchester Park has been settled upon as the proper name for the new park.

The Hayden Placer company filed its incorporation papers Thursday with the secretary of state and the county recorder. The incorporators are J. C. Plumb, E. C. McCreery and S. H. Kinsley, and the object as stated is to operate in mining property and real estate. The capital stock is $168,000, divided into 1680 shares of the value of $100 each. J. C. Plumb, F. W. Howbert, E. C. McCreery, H. H. Seldomridge and S. H. Kinsley are the directors named for the first year. This is the company which owns the upper town in Fremont, and besides selling a portion of its land for town purposes it has excellent placer prospects which will be worked during the year. The company will erect a number of buildings.

Thursday afternoon while an eastbound freight train on the Rock Island was drawing into Flagler, Colo., an accident occurred that may result fatally to an employee. It is reported that the crown sheet of the boiler fell down, causing an explosion, and resulted in the coal in the tender being blown out with great violence. Head brakeman Long was seriously, and it is feared fatally injured. He was taken to Goodland, Kan., for treatment. Trains were only slightly delayed.

For two days past the county court has been struggling with the case of the People vs. Leird, an appeal suit from a Monument justice. Will Leird was charged with being an accessory before the fact in an assault upon O. P. Jackson. District attorney Cochran and Deputy Garrison appeared for the People and Colburn & Brooks for defendant. The case went to the jury yesterday afternoon and at a late hour last evening a verdict of guilty was returned.

Mr. Ward Hunt, president of the The Pass Paint company and a close business and social friend of Mr. J. B. Wheeler, has recently become a large stockholder in the glass works. At a recent meeting of the directors of the latter company Mr. McMaster, the manager, also a director and stockholder, resigned and Mr. Hunt was elected vice-president and manager of the company. Mr. McMaster will remain a resident of our town indefinitely.—Colorado City Iris.

Good use can be made by the chamber of commerce of all copies of the January 1st editions of THE GAZETTE and Republic and Telegraph still remaining in the hands of our citizens and which they do not intend to send away. Please leave such at the secretary's office, 56 Bank block, and confer a favor.

Mr. James Parker opened his new bank at Fremont Wednesday afternoon in the Ireland block on Bennett avenue. The office was opened at 3 o'clock and $1,500 taken in deposits by 5 o'clock. Mr. Parker declares that at that rate he will be willing to put on a night shift and serve a midnight lunch.

The owners of the Carbonate Queen and Dead Pine mines at Cripple Creek organized Thursday under the name of The Ophir Mining company with Mayor Sprague as president; B. W. Fical, vice-president and E. F. Weles secretary and treasurer. They are going to actively push the development of their properties and are confident of a rich result.

At the residence of Geo. B. Perry, 218 South Tejon street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, 1892, Mr. Charles J. Palmer and Miss Harriett Smith were united in marriage by Rev. J. P. Lucas, of the Christian church. The attendants were Miss May Littleton and Mr. Jas. B. Shearer. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will soon return to Columbus, Ohio, their future home.

Mr. F. E. Dow, of the Green Mountain Falls Co., Wednesday said that they were only awaiting the return of some people who are out of town before beginning a shaft and thoroughly exploring their property for gold. He was confident that they had good chances of finding a paying vein and said that they had good "indications."

Mayor Sprague Wednesday appointed Senator A. A. McGovney and Col. E. S. Ervay delegates from this city to the Transmississippi congress which assembles in New Orleans Feb. 23.

The officers of the Hayden and Cripple Creek Toll Road company are B. Clough, president; J. A. Himebaugh, vice-president and treasurer; Milo Rowell, secretary; J. E. Davidson, general manager.

Bennett & Meyers are to build a seventy-five room hotel at Fremont to cost $6,000.

The county commissioners have granted nine licenses to Cripple Creek saloon keepers.

Miss Nellie Remick finished her course in kindergarten work at Chicago last week and has already obtained a good position at Omaha.

Mr. Matt Wilbur has gone east to purchase spring goods for Wilbur & Wolf.

A Steele Memorial.

Ever since the death of Mr. B. W. Steele, late editor of THE GAZETTE, a movement has been on foot for a suitable memorial of what he had done and had been to Colorado Springs. Some of his friends, believing that the Gazette building was in itself the most fitting monument, in that it was the enterprise into which Mr. Steele put the best energies of the last years of his life, have had prepared a brass tablet which will be placed at the head of the lower hall where the light will strike it and where it will meet the eyes of all who enter the building. It is of polished brass, 30 by 24 inches, enclosed in a cherry pane and lettered in black. The following is the inscription:

> This building was formally
> opened by a public reception
> March 23, 1891.
> It was created through the
> efforts of
> BENJAMIN W. STEELE,
> Founder and for 13 years
> Editor of the "Daily Gazette,"
> and Manager of the
> "Gazette Printing Company."
> His friends have placed this tablet
> here as a fitting memorial to his untiring industry, his sterling integrity
> and his moral worth.
> November, 1891.

A Large Fire.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Feb. 11.—At 2 o'clock tonight this city was visited by the second largest fire since 1871, when the whole business part was destroyed. Origin of fire was in opera house and was caused by an explosion of gas. The fire occurred within a few moments after the house had been vacated by nearly 800 people, who had been attending lectures, and great loss of life was thereby averted. The flames quickly spread, and in a short space of time were communicated to eight store rooms underneath which were three groceries, saloon, dry goods, furniture and hardware, and within one hour's time the entire block of brick buildings were completely gutted, notwithstanding several streams of water continually in play.

LOSSES.

Saultz estate opera house, $50,000; C. Saultz, drugs, $7,000; N. W. Montgomery & Co., dry goods, $25,000; McClung Bros., groceries, $5,000; W. E. Shankin, furniture, $25,000; E. J. Blackburn, groceries, $2,500; J. S. Sullivan & Son, hardware, $6,500; Christiansen & Smith, saloon, building and stock, $2,200; Henry Lucas, [illegible] $650; W. H. Moreland, building, $4,000; Brown estate, building, $8,000; E. E. Wallace, building, $4,000.

Called to Account.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—In the United States court to-day Dennis Sullivan, receiver of the American Water Works company, began a suit calling President Genner to account for $305,000 bonds of the Denver Water company which he (Genner) is alleged to have confiscated for his own use. The suit is in retaliation of the one brought against Sullivan by Genner, charging Sullivan with appropriating $67,000 to his own use, which Sullivan denies. The Denver Water Co. put on the market $58,000 bonds and the suit charges that $305,000 of this issue went into Genner's hands and has never been discovered since. Sullivan will ask why the company's treasurer has never received this amount and pray the court to call Genner to account. As to the suit against him, Sullivan in answer will say that the money he is alleged to have used for his own benefit was used in construction under the old Denver Water company, the management prior to its transfer to the American Water company.

Spurgeon Memorial.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The last memorial services over the remains of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was held last night. The burial services this morning opened at 11 o'clock and at their conclusion the olive wood coffin, containing the remains, was taken from the catafalque upon which it rested since Monday night and conveyed to the hearse in waiting at the main entrance of the Tabernacle. As it was was borne down the aisle the entire congregation arose and joined in the singing of the hymn, "There is No Night in Home Land."

After the mourners had entered carriages the funeral procession started for Norwood cemetery, where the remains were interred. There was an enormous number of coaches in the procession and the entire route from the Tabernacle was lined by an immense concourse of people.

The Curtis Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—In the Curtis murder trial to-day the prosecution closed its case unexpectedly after introducing several unimportant witnesses. They wanted to take the testimony of a sick woman at her bedside, but to this the defense objected. The defense asked why Joransen, Curtis' old gardener, was not called, but an evasive reply was given. Joransen is the fellow who swore Curtis habitually carried a pistol, but afterward declared he had perjured himself. The case went over till Monday, when the defense will open.

A Hotel Burned.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—At 4 o'clock this morning the Grand Central hotel was destroyed by fire and its 200 guests escaped, though many of the escapes were narrow and effected by the firemen. Many of the guests escaped in their night clothes without saving even an over-shirt or dress. The loss is about $200,000 and the insurance is $100,000. Sam Ecker, the lessee of the hotel, was the heaviest loser. A number of visitors from Denver, New York, St. Louis and Chicago lost their clothing.

Gasoline Explosion.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—By an explosion of gasoline to-day Mrs. E. Allen's 6-year-old daughter was seriously burned. She will recover.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. } Feb. 11, 1892. }

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt	$2 50@ 2 75
Graham, per cwt	2 25@ 2 50
Corn meal, per cwt	1 60@ 1 75
Cheese, cream, per lb	18@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 30
Cheese, Swiss, domestic	14@ 50
Eggs, state, per doz	25@ 30
Eggs, ranch, per doz	35@ 40
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	22@ 25
Butter, tub, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, creamery, per lb	35@ 40
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 28
Sugar, per cwt	5 25@ 5 50
Lard, per lb	9@ 12

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, per cwt	60@ 75
Cabbage, per cwt	1 00@ 2 00
Turnips, per cwt	50@ 1 00
Rutabagas, per cwt	50@ 1 00
Onions, per cwt	2 50@ 4 00
Squash	1 00@ 2 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	5
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c per doz	40

MEATS.

Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	18
Round	10
Shoulder	8
Rib roasts	18
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	12½@ 15
Stew	3 @ 6
Veal—Cutlets	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	12½
Stew	10 @ 12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Venison	30 @ 40
Elk	30 @ 40
Antelope	30 @ 40
Chickens, per lb	15
Ducks, per lb	18
Prairie chickens, each	65
Geese, per lb	18
Spring chickens, per lb	18
Quail, per doz	3 00
Turkeys, per lb	20

FEED.

Oats, per cwt	25@ 1 30
Corn, per cwt	90
Corn chop, per cwt	95
Bran, per cwt	1 20
Wheat	1 50
Hay, per ton	14 00@ 16 00
New Native hay	10 00@ 12 00
Alfalfa, per ton	12 00
Straw, per ton	10 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent, and repair, at Aikon's.

WANTED.

WANTED—Position on ranch by man and wife; no children, and can give best of reference; have had experience. Address 732 South Tejon street.

JENKS & SEEMAN,
[illegible]
Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.
[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a people's execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of fifty-nine 25-100 dollars, ($59.25), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against J. H. Hubbard, in favor of the People of the State of Colorado, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said J. H. Hubbard, I have levied on the following property, to wit: One diamond stud.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named J. H. Hubbard, in and to the above described property on Tuesday the 23d day of February, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in Colorado Springs.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 9th day of February, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, W. C. Foster of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust dated the twelfth day of February, 1890, duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the thirteenth day of February, 1890, in book 108 at page number 90 of the records of said county, convey to W. E. McLain, as trustee, and in case of his absence from the county of El Paso to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, successor in trust, certain property situate in El Paso county and state of Colorado, described as follows, to wit: All of lot twelve (12) in block seventy-four (74) in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of his certain note of even date therewith for the principal sum of sixteen hundred dollars, payable to the order of E. M. Couch, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable quarterly from date until paid.

WHEREAS, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or the taxes on said premises, then at the option of the legal holder of said note, the whole sum shall, at once, become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee shall sell and dispose of said premises so conveyed as security as aforesaid, after due notice as provided in said deed of trust, and

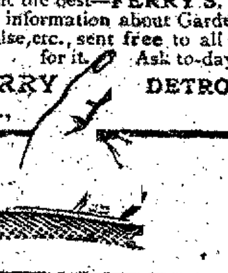
Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of the death, resignation, removal or absence, either temporary or permanent from the county of El Paso, then the acting county clerk shall proceed to sell said premises so conveyed as security, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, interest, taxes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the quarterly interests which became due upon the said note upon May 12, 1891, Aug. 12, 1891 and Nov. 12, 1891, amounting to a total of $120, and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable as provided by said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of said premises in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed and for the uses and purposes therein specified. Now, therefore at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, W. E. McLain, trustee, as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, now acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, March 14th, 1892, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 6, 1892.

W. E. McLAIN, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT, County clerk of El Paso county, Successor in trust.

MISS LAMB'S NEW YORK COLLEGE
OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
Rooms 67 and 68 Kittredge Building, DENVER, COLO.
Main School located at 1180 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.
Pupils can enter at any time. Out of town pupils instructed by mail WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. Results guaranteed. Mail instructions $5.00 monthly. 12 lesson sheets which will fully prepare students for beginning dictation mailed to any address for $2.00. Board secured for non-resident pupils. Evening instruction at reduced rates.
Call or address MISS LAMB, President, Rooms 67 and 68 Kittredge Building, Cor. 16th and Glenarm Sts., DENVER, COLO.

Tickle The Earth

With a Hoe, SOW FERRY'S SEEDS and nature will do the rest.
Seeds largely determine the harvest—always plant the best—FERRY'S.
A book full of information about Gardens—how and what to raise, etc., sent free to all who ask for it. Ask to-day.
D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

TRUSTEE SALE.

WHEREAS, Everett B. Curtis of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1889, in book 110, at page 527, conveyed to the undersigned William R. Barnes of El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit:

The east one-half of the north-east quarter, section number five (5), township number fifteen (15), south of range number sixty-eight west, and the south one-half of the southeast quarter, section number thirty-two (32), township number fourteen (14), south of range number sixty-eight west, county and state aforesaid, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to John DeWitt Peltz, of one certain promissory note of the said Everett B. Curtis for the principal sum of four hundred dollars, with interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum, and

WHEREAS, Said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or the taxes or insurance on said premises, then at the election of the legal holder of said notes, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying and pay said promissory note and interest and insurance and taxes and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

WHEREAS, The time for the payment of the principal and interest has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said note has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid, now,

Therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, William R. Barnes, trustee as aforesaid or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, February 23, 1892, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

WILLIAM R. BARNES, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT, County clerk of El Paso county, Successor in trust.
Dated Colorado Springs, January 16th, 1892.

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the District Court.

Henry M. Blackmer, Plaintiff, vs. Ada M. Hatcher and Laura E. Hatcher, minor heirs of John W. Hatcher, deceased, and Frank W. Hatcher, deceased; and D. S. Dent, guardian of Ada M. Hatcher and Laura E. Hatcher, aforesaid, minors; Bessie C. Hatcher, minor heir of John W. Hatcher, deceased; and Frank W. Hatcher, deceased; and Kate J. Hatcher, guardian of Bessie C. Hatcher, the aforesaid minor; and Robert W. Hatcher, heir of John W. Hatcher, deceased, and Frank W. Hatcher, deceased, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order or decree of sale duly made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1891, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the Referee and Special Master in Chancery, in and by said order or decree, appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in the city of Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock p. m., on said day, all of the lands and premises in and by said order or decree directed to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

Lots numbered nine (9) and ten (10), in block numbered three hundred four (304) in addition number two (2) to Colorado Springs, with appurtenances; lot numbered sixteen (16) in E. P. Tenney's subdivision of a part of block numbered two hundred fifteen (215) in addition number one (1) to Colorado Springs, with appurtenances; lots numbered eight (8) and nine (9) in block numbered one (1) in Ensign's addition to Colorado Springs with appurtenances; all being situate in El Paso county, state of Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., December 31st, A. D. 1891.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Referee and Special Mastery in Chancery
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of ninety-four and 75-100 dollars ($94.75), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Mrs. A. D. Hunt, in favor of D. B. Fairley and C. W. Fairley, partners as Fairley Brothers, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Mrs. A. D. Hunt, by selling the following described real estate, formerly levied upon by Leonard Jackson, ex-sheriff of El Paso county, Colorado, to wit: The ne qr se qr and se qr ne qr of section 28 in township 12, south of range 69 west, and the west half of sw qr of section 27 in township 12, south of range 69 west, situate in El Paso county, state of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Mrs. A. D. Hunt, in and to the above described property, on Tuesday the 8th day of March, 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the front door of the county court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 3d day of February, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
January 16, 1892. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk District court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 1, 1892, viz: William S. Aumock, Pre. D. S. No. 15,63–, for the sw qr. sec. 26, tp. 13s, rg 65w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fine F. Jones, William G. Roberts, William H. Fursman, Clarence E. Fursman, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
January 9, 1892. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court in and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 23, 1892, viz: William G. Roberts, H. E. No. 5807, for the w hf ne qr and e hf nw qr, sec. 34, tp 13, s rg 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James E. Wiley, William E. Fursman, Fine F. Jones, David Walsh, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

G. S. BARNES & SON,
ALL KINDS OF
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE!
Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
January 16, 1892. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of County court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 1, 1892, viz: Lillian M. Aumock, Pre. D. S. No. 15,507, for the w hf nw qr. nw qr sw qr. sec. 25, tp. 13 s. rg 65w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fine F. Jones, William G. Roberts, William H. Fursman, Clarence E. Fursman, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

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Unitarian Publications, pamphlets, etc. sent free. Apply to
MRS. SUMNER SARGENT,
23 Willow St., Lowell, Mass.

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Colorado Springs.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the county of El Paso.

In the matter of the application of Lida M. Touzalin, guardian of the person and estate of Charlotte M. Touzalin, minor, to sell real estate belonging to said minor.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as guardian of Charlotte M. Touzalin, a minor, will apply to the said District court on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1892, at the incoming of court on said day or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate belonging to said minor and situated in El Paso county, state of Colorado, to-wit:

One undivided one-quarter (¼) interest in and to the following property: Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11) in Block "D," of Addition number five (5) to the city of Colorado Springs.

As will more fully appear from the petition of the undersigned therefor to be then filed in said court.

LIDA M. TOUZALIN,
Guardian of the person and estate of Charlotte M. Touzalin, minor.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 22d, A. D. 1892.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the District Court.

Jennie M. Harrington, plaintiff, vs. Frank D. Harrington, defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado to Frank D. Harrington, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint; and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for out appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of cruelty, habitual drunkenness and failure on the part of the defendant to make reasonable provisions for the support of his family, this plaintiff; also that plaintiff may resume her maiden name, and for attorney's fees and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1892.

{SEAL.} EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
First publication Jan. 30, 1892.

WHEREAS, Eugene B. Walker, by his certain deed of trust dated the 24th of December, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the recorder within and for the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1887, in book 63, on page 472, conveyed to the undersigned, Biddle Reeves, trustee, the real estate hereinafter described in trust, to secure the payment of seven (7) promissory notes in said deed fully described; and,

WHEREAS, it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in any of the payments of principal or interest, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes aforesaid, or any of them, or of any part thereof, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements therein, by the party of the first part, being grantor in said deed of trust, his executors, administrators or assigns, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum hereby secured, and the interest thereon to time of sale may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof become due and payable, and the said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect, as if the said indebtedness had matured; and,

WHEREAS, the said party of the first part in said deed, hath made default in payment of one or more of the interest notes mentioned in said deed of trust, and thereby the principal and interest have all become due and payable, and the same remain long since due and unpaid.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that at the request of the legal holder of said notes, who has made its election that all of said notes are due and payable, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I, the undersigned trustee, will on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1892, between the hours of one (1) and three (3) o'clock in the afternoon, at the principal front door of the building used as a court house, in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, expose to sale at public auction, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the real estate by said deed of trust conveyed, situated in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, and described as follows, to wit: The east one-half of the northeast quarter (e½ of ne¼) of section thirty-four (34), and the west one-half of the northwest quarter (w½ of nw¼) of section thirty-five (35) in township eleven (11) south of range sixty-four (64) west. Together with all rights held by the party of the first part, at the date of said trust deed, or since acquired by him, or his assigns, to the ditch, ditches or reservoirs and other water rights, used for the irrigation of the above described lands: to satisfy the notes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, and the cost and expenses of this trust.

BIDDLE REEVES, Trustee.

Dated February 3d, 1892.

R. H. GILMORE, Attorney, Denver, Colo.
First publication February 6th, 1892. Last publication March 5th, 1892.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MEMPHIS IN FLAMES.

A Million Dollar Conflagration in a Southern City.

FURTHER LOSS THREATENED.

Building After Building Falls a Prey to the Flames—Still Burning at Midnight—Victims of the New York Fire.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—A most disastrous conflagration which is still raging at midnight with unabated fury, broke out in No. 520 Main street, occupied by the Druz-Berne Hat company, at 9:30 to-night. The building, which was of six stories, was soon seen by the firemen to be doomed, and all their efforts were concentrated in an endeavor to save adjoining property. They were unsuccessful, however.

At a quarter past 10 the Druz-Berne building fell in with a crash, and a few minutes later the building of the Langstaff Hardware company, which adjoined it at the south, fell into the space formerly occupied by the hat building. The trunk factory to the north, occupied by S. Levy, was then a mass of flames and soon was a total wreck.

The fire continued spreading and by midnight, Luehrman's hotel, the finest south of the Ohio river, "The Ruby" saloon and a large harness factory and another building were either burning or destroyed. So far as known there has been no loss of life. The loss will probably exceed $1,000,000.

LATER.

1:30 a. m.—The fire is now beyond control and gaining rapidly on the firemen. The fire started on the corner of Monroe and Main streets and leaped across Monroe to Luthermann's house, reaching Union street, it turned east and reaching Third it started north again. On Third street the Lilly carriage factory and other large buildings were destroyed. While the flames were consuming the carriage factory a man appeared on the roof and leaped to the ground. His body was crushed into a shapeless mass and he has not yet been identified. It is reported that several others went down with the roof of Luthermann's house, but the crowd is so great that nothing can be learned with certainty.

LATEST.

2 a. m.—The fire is still raging. Wetter's mantel store has gone and the block occupied by Wilkinson's drug store is ablaze. The path of the fire is now tending southeast.

The New York Hotel Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Work was resumed this morning on taking the dead bodies out of the ruins of the Hotel Royal, which burned early Sunday morning. Up to noon nine bodies had been recovered, all being horribly burned and disfigured. Work is necessarily slow on account of the danger of falling walls. The fire is supposed to have originated in a pile of rubbish in the kitchen. It is claimed some of the hotel employes were fighting the fire for fifteen minutes before a general alarm was given.

Careful examination of the hotel register and the journal, which was furnished by Nightclerk Underwood, shows that the number of persons in the building when the fire broke out was 157. Of these eight are known to be dead; eighty-one were rescued by the firemen, assisted by citizens, before the walls collapsed and sixty-one are still missing. Among those who were rescued from the flaming building are twenty-four who are more or less seriously injured and bruised.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—At 1 o'clock this morning there is nothing on which to base a correct estimate of those who perished in the Hotel Royal on Sunday morning. It is positively known that there were 152 persons in the hotel at the time of the fire and of these eighty-two are known to be safe. Twelve bodies have been recovered, which leaves fifty-eight persons unaccounted for. That some of these escaped is certain, and it is equally certain that a good portion of those escaping, perhaps all, will forever keep their identity secret for obvious reasons. Only when the last piece of debris has been removed from the ruins will the number of dead be positively ascertained.

The work of identification is very slow. This is due partially to the horrible condition of the bodies recovered. But a stronger reason it is believed that many persons do not wish to make public through identification the names of relatives and friends possibly among the dead in order to avoid scandal. All afternoon the Italians continued their work on the ruins, but hour after hour passed away and no bodies were found. The heap of debris grew higher and higher until Fortieth street was completely blocked.

The work was continued all night. Mr. Galligan, the contractor, said that he thought it would be three days before the ruins could be entirely removed and examined.

At 5:50 the body of the tenth victim was found. It was that of a man apparently forty years old, height five feet ten inches. The front of the body was badly burned, but the back was in fairly good condition.

At 7 o'clock the trunk of a woman was found near the Sixth avenue entrance. There were no marks on the body by which it could be identified. This body was number 11.

At 8 o'clock body No. 12 was found. It was the trunk of a woman and was found near the Fortieth street entrance. The legs and arms were gone and nothing found near by the body by which it might be recognized.

Twenty minutes later the laborers found the foot of a human being wedged under a piano. At this point work was stopped temporarily.

The victims of the Hotel Royal fire were taken to the morgue, at the foot of Twenty-sixth, as fast as they were taken from the ruins. All day long a stream of persons entered the place in quest of missing friends and relatives. Of the nine bodies found up to noon, only one, that of the Broadway merchant, Harry J. Levy, had been recognized. A little later, body number seven was identified as that of A. A. Townsend, of 424 Church street, New Haven, Conn. The identification in this case was most complete. It was believed that body number nine, which is that of a woman, was Julia Martin, one of the chambermaids, as the general description tallies with that given of Julia Martin. The identification was not complete.

During the afternoon the number of persons seeking information or who were prompted by curiosity to visit the deadhouse which was rapidly filling up with horrors, increased to a mob. It was an orderly mob, however.

A tall man who described himself as a sketch artist called to look for Mrs. Cora Henderson of Denver, who he said had registered from London. He had known her and her husband for many years. While in Denver a few years ago he had frequently made portraits of her. He could identify her by a peculiar mole on the left breast. He was not admitted to the dead-house.

Bellboy Samuel Cherloy made a remarkable statement in connection with the case of Mrs. Henderson. He said he had positively met her on Sunday night in a drug store a few blocks further up the avenue from the house. He was also sure he could identify two of the bodies. The one in box No. 1 was, he thought, that of Mrs. Lewis, the bookmaker's wife; he recognized the short curly hair. He believed No. 6 to be that of her husband as the features were similar and the shirt he wore was like the one he had seen on Lewis. Mary McCarthy called with Miss Bridget Begley and was quite certain that No. 9 was the body of Housekeeper Begley. This evening the identification of the body in box No. 9 was made complete. It is that of Mrs. Mary Begley, the housekeeper of the Hotel Royal. The three bodies recovered from the ruins arrived at the morgue this evening. They were fearfully burned and totally unrecognizable. They were in boxes Nos. 10, 11 and 12. The body of No. 10 was that of a man, while the others were those of women.

There was great excitement among the crowd of workmen employed on the ruins, and among the large crowd which has been hanging about the scene all day, when word was passed around that a cry had been heard from the vault on Sixth avenue. The Italians who were at work close to where the cry was said to have been heard say that the sound heard was the mewing of a cat. It will be remembered that a somewhat similar incident occurred at the ruins of the Park Place disaster, some time ago, when the searchers of three days' digging found a large black cat which had escaped unscathed both the collapse of the building and the fire which followed on that occasion. The examination of and removal of debris from that portion of the ruins where the foot was seen wedged in under a piano early in the evening was continued. It is believed that a body is lying there, and it is expected that it will be uncovered in a short time. This evening Mrs. T. B. Carey, who was supposed to have been burned in the hotel, appeared at the station and asked the sergeant to remove her name from the list of missing. Mrs. Carey said that she had been a permanent guest of the house but had gone to Philadelphia on Friday and this fortunate circumstance had probably saved her life.

Among the miscellaneous collection of clothing, jewelry and other articles brought to the station this evening from the ruins were some clothing, underclothing and linen marked "A. B. Lutsay."

The Silver Brick Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The supreme court of the District of Columbia in general term to-day rendered a decision on the application of Merrick, Morse, et. al. for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to coin into standard dollars all silver bullion presented at the various United States mints. The plaintiffs claimed that it was their right under the constitution and existing statutes to have their silver and gold coined in money. The court denied the writ prayed for on the ground that the acts of 1837 and 1872, which authorized the coinage of silver into standard dollars when presented at the mints, were, in effect, repealed by the act of 1878, which authorized the government to go into the market and buy silver to be coined into dollars at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month.

The court further decided that even if the applicant were entitled to have the silver coined and reduced to money that the secretary of the treasury was not the proper person against whom to ask the court to issue a writ of mandamus.

The chief justice coincided with the conclusions of the court and stated that so far as he knew until the beginning of the present proceedings, the act of 1878, known as the Bland law, had never been held to establish free coinage.

A Mixed Affair.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—The Western Farm Mortgage Trust company is getting beautifully complicated. To-day E. S. Granger, through his counsel, Caypless & Fisher and Judge Beford, bring suit against Receiver Griffith making divers charges against him and petitioning the court to remove him and appoint another. Griffith is accused of conspiring with the wreckers of the company to swindle the friends of the company. The complaint is a very lengthy document and will be filed this afternoon or to-morrow. At the office of the company things are very lively. Several attempts were made to-day to remove moneys from the drawers of the office desk. Finally Receiver Griffith walked up to the money drawer, cooly filled his pockets with specie and started out of the office, but was prevented from taking the money by a deputy sheriff who had been put in possession of the office.

An English Wail.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times' Santiago correspondent says: Printed and written accounts now arriving here confirm the deep impression caused in all Spanish and Portuguese speaking republics by the action of the United States government against Chili. They regard it as an outrage and declare that the illusions they have hitherto held respecting the great northern republic have vanished. The legitimate prestige of the United States has been destroyed and in the future the Central and South American republics must look for protection and mutuality of interest both commercial and political only among themselves.

Mr. Blaine seems to have foreseen and dreaded this impending destruction of his pan-American policy by the unwarranted ultimatum sent to Chili consequently he is throwing the entire responsibility on President Harrison.

Governor Boyd Takes Possession.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8.—Governor Boyd took possession of the state house to-day. He was met in the reception room by ex-Governor Thayer who proffered him his hand, but it was refused. It is understood the resignations of all of ex-Governor Thayer's appointees will be accepted and Governor Boyd will reinstate those whom he had appointed when ousted from office. Democrats throughout the state are preparing for a great demonstration at Lincoln in Boyd's honor on Monday next.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Topics of Current Interest in England and Germany.

AN AFRICAN KING AT WAR.

French Soldiers Practicing on the Savages—The Prince of Wales May Adopt the Princess May—A Hint to Bismarck.

Copyright 1892 by the United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A telegram yesterday from Paris announced that it was probable that France was nearing the end of the little war which she has been carrying on in the hinterland of Sierra Leone, with the Mahometan king, Samory. In 1887, it will be remembered, this potentate placed himself by treaty under the protection of France, and although the origin of the quarrel is not definitely known, it is understood at Sierra Leone to arise out of a difference of view between the contracting parties, as to the interpretation of the treaty. Samory alleges that he believed that he simply made a trading agreement, involving nothing of political consequence. In a letter recently addressed by Lord Salisbury to the Liverpool chamber of commerce it is admitted that the terms of the treaty are unpalatable to Samory and the expeditions against him are for the purpose of enforcing it. The telegram received in Paris says that two fortified villages have been captured and that Samory has again been put to flight.

The country in question was explored in the autumn of 1887 by Captain Binger, who was charged by the French government with a peaceful mission to the chief ruling between the upper Niger and the Gold Coast. In the highly interesting record of his travels Captain Binger gives the details of the condition of the people ruled by Samory and in particular, he records the military strength of the king and his means of defense. The whole strength of Samory he estimates at 5000 men and he adds that these men receive no military instructions and that most of them do not know how to carry firearms. Moreover, Captain Binger continues, their powder, which is of native manufacture, is of very poor quality. Unless, therefore, the fighting power of Samory has greatly improved in the last five years it is not surprising that the French, of whose strength nothing is said, should have obtained an easy victory. The question now remaining is whether the Samory country will be permanently annexed to the French Soudan, thus carrying the area of the French colonial possessions in northern Africa a stage nearer the equator.

There is no longer any concealment of the fact that Mrs. Osborne was stopping with Mrs. Weldon, at Gisors, while she was a fugitive from justice. Your correspondent saw to-day a letter to a friend, in which Mrs. Weldon stated that she had kept the unfortunate lady secreted in her house ever since the flight from London. Mrs. Weldon will be called to mind as the once famous singer. Mrs. Weldon's husband had her placed in a lunatic asylum, but she obtained a hearing in court and personally maintained her sanity with such ability that she was ordered to be discharged from custody. The case attracted wide notice and the discussion to which it gave rise led to important alterations in the lunatic laws.

An intimate friend of the Prince of Wales states that his royal highness desires to adopt the Princess May as his daughter. He is much attached to the young princess and the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence has seemed to create a strong bond of sympathy between the bereaved father and the fiancee. The princess wears the deepest possible mourning and her grief has every mark of sincerity. Prince George is very attentive to May and is often in her company. The young princess reciprocates his devotion by showing a sisterly solicitude for his health, which has not been good since his attack of fever. Prince George is troubled a good deal with insomnia. Princess May surprised him the other day by giving him a pillow of hemlock, which she had thoughtfully obtained from America. The cover was embroidered by her own hands with the words "From Across Gardens and Oceans." The possibility of George and May being married continues to be discussed and it is believed that if they desire to wed, the queen will absolve the princess from a good part of the traditional period of mourning, and allow an early betrothal.

The Saturday Review in its comments upon the late Dr. Spurgeon takes a very low view of the great preacher's ability and methods. The tenor of the notice gives an impression that had it not been for Spurgeon's condemnation of the home rule movement nothing would have saved him from being classed by The Review with mere pulpit mountebanks.

In the course of the article the writer says: "Foreigners impute to the average Englishman vulgarity, illiteracy, intolerance and incapacity to rise above the narrow and stunted forms of life and thought. He would be a rash panegyrist who should say that Spurgeon was free from these faults. Still it cannot be doubted that he did his duty according to his lights."

The Danube and the Iss rivers are overflowing their banks, the floods doing immense damage in the adjacent country. Seventeen villages in the districts tributary to Buda Pesth are to a greater or less extent inundated. Many families have been driven from their homes, but so far as reported no lives have been lost as a result of the freshets.

Extensive deposits of copper have been discovered near Isenach. They will be worked, and no doubt is entertained that their development will prove remunerative.

A new newspaper to be called The Dreibund, will be started on March 25. It will support the Moderate Liberal faction in politics and will be the particular organ of Dr. Miquel and those statesmen who adhere to the finance minister's views, which, as is well known, differ seriously from those of the Chancellor Von Caprivi, not only on the educational bill, but in regard to many other lines of public policy. Hugo Luettner will edit the new journal.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

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BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Whatever may be the intentions of the ministry regarding the modifying of the Prussian elementary education act, the proceedings in committee show that the Conservative majority are not disposed to assume a conciliatory attitude. The clauses containing the most arbitrary provisions majority the house rushed the successive paragraphs of the act, regardless of the protests by the Liberals. The stories published in the papers about the direct intervention of the emperor to shape the bill so as to prevent Herr Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, and other ministers, from resigning, seems like so much gas. The committee has asked Herr Miquel for a detailed statement of the annual expenditures under the measures. The Conservatives got a thorough set back when they found that the new education law would involve an increased outlay of nine million marks annually, which it is proposed shall be raised on the income tax. The conservatives have almost decided to drop the measures unless the financial clauses of the bill are modified to suit them. Meantime the popular agitation is spreading throughout the empire.

The Saxon military penitentiary, Colonel Von Chlosen, and General Von Grossler of the Prussian army have admitted before the commission appointed by the reichstag to inquire into the charges that certain non-commissioned officers had been guilty of treating the men under them with brutality that the allegations are founded on fact. General Von Gossler stated that the position of the men had greatly improved recently under special instructions issued to the non-commissioned officers. He had caused regular reports to be sent to him of the punishments to which the men were subjected.

The trial of Count Limburg Stirum, a pensioned member of the diplomatic corps, for publishing in the Kreuze Zeitung a series of violent articles against the commercial treaties opened to-day in the disciplinary court. The court convinced that he was guilty of no breach of the official rules, but the court nevertheless sentenced him to dismissal from the public service and decreed that he should lose his pension and be deprived of his diplomatic title of minister. The sentence of the court is publicly regarded as being due to the influence of the emperor's desire to give a lesson to Prince Bismarck.

Oklahoma Wants Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Hon. Sidney Clarke of Oklahoma City, formerly member of congress from Kansas, chairman of the Oklahoma statehood executive committee, is here with a delegation from Oklahoma to urge upon congress the passage of an enabling act providing for the creation of a new state out of all the Indian Territory. Speaking of the statehood movement Mr. Clarke said: "The people of Oklahoma are overwhelmingly in favor of statehood. So are the white people within the limits of the five tribes.

"In the two territories out of which it is proposed to create the state of Oklahoma, there are at this moment not less than 300,000 people, exclusive of the Indians, who will number about 52,000. Only two territories have been admitted as states which contained a larger population. The Indian reservations in Oklahoma, no matter how large, are settled within twenty-four hours after being opened to settlement. Before the provisions of the enabling act we shall ask congress to pass shall become operative, 10,000,000 additional acres of land will be opened to settlement and our population will be increased to nearly half a million. We have already more than one thousand miles of railroad and other lines are being rapidly constructed. Our towns and cities have had a marvelous growth. A reasonable tax on railroad property, range cattle and a great mass of other property, all of which now escapes taxation would more than support a state government. It is not proposed to interfere in any way with the rights of the Indians. But some rule is demanded in the interest of good government and for the suppression of crime that now goes unpunished. I am confident that when congress has become fully apprised of the extraordinary state of affairs that exists in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, our enabling act will receive the support which it justly deserves. The movement is non-partisan."

An Election in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 8.—To-day the first municipal election was held here in which national party lines were drawn. The Liberals (anti-Division party) elected the whole city ticket and probably twelve of the fifteen councilmen, the Democrats carrying only the third precinct, and the Republicans one. The city is divided into five councilmanic districts, each electing three members. Together the Divisionists would easily carry the fourth precinct and perhaps one or two candidates in the others. A great deal of scratching was done and when the votes are counted, which will be late, it is possible the Democrats may gain some members of the council. The Liberals will have 2000 plurality. The Divisionists charge wholesale fraud by city officials, notable Watermaster Ryan, in colonization of hobos for various purposes and massing them in the Fourth precinct, although that precinct is reliably Democratic. Challenges were innumerable and over 100 were excluded. At one time a riot seemed imminent. Judge-of-elections Weeks was struck by alleged hobos, and they were arrested. Brown, a leading lawyer, a Republican, was the chief challenger. Altogether the heaviest vote in the history of the city was polled. The Liberals are now parading the streets with torches, bands and horns. In Provo the Democrats elect the entire city ticket and all but three councilmen after a hot fight.

Rio Grande Western Railway Statement.

Statement Rio Grande Western Railway company for the first six months of the fiscal year, July 1 to December 31, 1891:

	1891	1890	Inc.
Gross	$1,446,033	1,099,653	246,381
Operating expenses	856,172	638,943	167,229
Net	589,861	510,710	79,152

Income account for the six months:

Net earnings as above	$589,861
Other income	4,099
Interest taxes rentals, insurance, etc.	319,316
Surplus over charges	274,645
Dividend on preferred stock at the rate of 5 per cent	156,195
Six months' balance or about 1¼ per cent on the common stock	118,450

Graystone Club Banquet.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—Governor Boies and party, of Iowa, ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, and ex-Governor Baxter, of Wyoming, arrived here to-night and will spend to-morrow viewing the city. To-morrow evening they will attend the banquet at the Graystone club, arrangements for which have been very elaborate and are now nearly completed.

An Escape and Recapture.

CANON CITY, Feb. 8.—Calvin Brown this morning escaped from the penitentiary lime quarries, but was recaptured this afternoon at Pueblo. He is serving a sentence of five years for burglary committed at Pueblo.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

Opinions of Congressmen of Both Parties About It.

IT MEANS HARRISON AGAIN.

The President is Now the Strongest Candidate of the Republicans—He Will Be Nominated and Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following letter explains itself:

Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Republican Committee:

MY DEAR SIR—I am not a candidate for the presidency and my name will not go before the Republican national convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season.

To those who have tendered me their support I owe sincere thanks, and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered especially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment and will be of far reaching consequence. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

CONGRESSIONAL OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Democratic members about the committee rooms did not seem to be surprised at the announcement of Mr. Blaine's withdrawal as it was generally expected, they say.

The request for their views in the matter was received in a rather indifferent manner, as they had not given the matter much thought and consequently had no opinion to express. Representative Ellis, chairman of the committee on revision of the laws, was in his committee room conversing with several members and said that he had expected the withdrawal. It would undoubtedly tend to increase the chances of President Harrison for the nomination.

"But not for election," said Representative Montgomery, who was pacing the floor of the committee room. Judge Montgomery expressed no surprise at the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine.

Representative Tarsney, chairman of the committee on labor, was busy at his desk in the committee room, but he gave his attention to the United Press reporter and expressed himself that he thought all along that it was Mr. Blaine's intention to withdraw from the field as a candidate. The reason for his holding back his withdrawal as long as he did was to keep other candidates out of President Harrison's way. He thought that the president would not have much opposition although the anti-Harrisonites were endeavoring to boom McKinley, which move he said, would not amount to much. "Only death," said Mr. Tarsney, "can prevent the nomination of Mr. Harrison for the presidency.

Representative McDonald of Michigan (Rep.) said he considered Mr. Blaine's withdrawal sincere and final. He thought it strengthened Mr. Harrison, and improved the chances of other candidates.

Senator Fenton and Representatives Bowers, Cutting and Loud of California, all expressed regret at Mr. Blaine's withdrawal and stated that if he were nominated he would carry the Pacific coast with a whoop. Mr. Harrison, they said, would be a very acceptable candidate, and will prove a very strong one.

Senator Carey of Wyoming (Rep.) said the letter had not made any difference in his views of the situation. He had all along believed that President Harrison was the strongest candidate the Republican convention could name, and that he would be so named and be elected.

Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, Rep., said his state had always been a Blaine state and would have given the secretary of state its delegation in the Minneapolis convention. Now that he was out of the race he supposed that Michigan would support General Alger, who it was understood would be a candidate if Mr. Blaine was not.

Senator Dixon of Rhode Island, Rep., said: "It seems to me that the letter makes the way for an open field, with President Harrison in the lead."

Representative McKenna of California, Rep., said the letter of Mr. Blaine would be accepted as a final withdrawal from the canvass for the presidency. "Of course the secretary's popularity in our state goes without saying, but his declination leaves us with a strong, acceptable candidate. President Harrison has given the country one of the best administrations it ever had, and is able and conscientious, a Republican through and through, and he will receive the support of our state as a candidate carrying it without question."

Representative Funston of Kansas said: "The letter of Secretary Blaine, I take it, settles the question of President Harrison's re-nomination. I do not believe he will have any opposition in the convention. His administration is recognized as one of the best of the country has ever known, and while Mr. Blaine is popular in Kansas, the president is none the less so."

Representative Peel of Arkansas, said the letter would doubtless bring to the front a number of candidates who would otherwise keep in the background. But the outcome of the situation, in his opinion, will be the renomination of President Harrison. Straying over the line, Representative Peel concurred in what Senator Price said last night, that no one could tell who would be nominated by the Democratic convention. It was in his opinion that neither Mr. Cleveland, nor Mr. Hill could be nominated.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee, said the letter was what he had been expecting for a year or more. Secretary Blaine's health was such that he could not undertake the fatigues of another campaign. Had his health been the same as it was five years ago the letter would never been written, said Mr. McMillin, or he would never have gone into President Harrison's cabinet.

"Will it be a good thing for the Republican party?"

"So it will be a bad thing. I have looked upon Mr. Blaine for several years as the strongest man the Republicans had to nominate."

Representative Catchings of Mississippi, Dem., Mr. McMillin's colleague on the committee on rules, took a diametrically opposite view. "I have long believed that President Harrison was the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate and this letter assures his nomination by acclamation. I believe that the letter is a genuine honest declaration of the secretary's intention to retire from the field and to have his retirement accepted by his friends."

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, Dem., said: "It is a very wise letter, it is a very proper letter. The secretary doubtless felt that the condition of his health was such that he could not endure the strain of another campaign. He also doubtless felt that when the time came that his party would nominate him anyhow."

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, said in answer to the question, "What do you think about Mr. Blaine's letter?" "I don't think anything about it. When the time comes the Republican convention will have something to say about the matter."

Senator Mitchell of Oregon said: "Mr. Blaine is very popular on the Pacific coast and we are sorry to see the withdrawal. It will be accepted, however, as a sincere expression of his desire and President Harrison will receive the united support of the western states. Secretary Blaine's health has been such, I doubt not, as to preclude the possibility of his running.

Senator Sherman's possible candidacy for the presidency made him much sought after by those anxious to learn his views on the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine. Contrary to his usual reticence on matters of such vital political interest Mr. Sherman did not hesitate to express himself on the Blaine letter. He said that he did not consider Mr. Blaine as out of the presidential race. As for himself, he said the use of his name as a candidate for the nomination was unauthorized. "I am not a candidate," he said emphatically.

Representative Chipman of Michigan said he believed Mr. Blaine would be a greater man than he had ever been before. The election to the presidency, he said, could not place Mr. Blaine in as high a position as he now occupied and that in thrusting aside the temptation he shook off all restraint and timidity and placed himself in a position to give full sweep to the broad statesmanship of which he was capable and to be of the greatest service to the country. "As strong as he has been in the past," added Judge Chipman, "his fame will grow from this hour."

Representative John Lind, the only Republican in the house from Minnesota, said: "I believe Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is final and made in all sincerity of purpose. The question then recurs upon who will succeed him in the choice of the northwestern Republicans. It is my sincere belief that Secretary Rusk will be acceptable, not only to the people of Minnesota, but to Wisconsin Republicans and in fact throughout the northwest.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Globe to-day in commenting on Mr. Blaine's letter, in which he declares that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination, attributes his withdrawal to the knowledge that he would not be successful and that his course in the Chilian affair has destroyed his whole foreign policy so far as the American continent is concerned.

Curtis' Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The trial of Actor Curtis was resumed to-day. The object of the defense in the cross-examination of all witnesses was to show that the police had got statements from nearly every man and woman who saw or heard the shooting or witnessed the chase after Curtis. In several cases they secured the admission that the police had materially altered the first story of the witnesses.

Mamie Holden was the first witness. During the night of September 11 last, she said she heard loud talking on the street. She opened the blinds, looked out and saw two men scuffling. Then she heard three shots fired. One man fell. Then the man who had fired ran down Folsom street toward Fifth. The prosecuting attorney asked her if she saw any one else on the street.

James Creighton, bartender, saw a man running down the street after the shooting. He became badly mixed up when cross-examined and admitted that he had changed his testimony after the police talked with him.

Joseph L. Denny, a fireman, testified to seeing a man running along the street after the shooting. Denny said he saw the flash of the first shot. He saw Mullins and Toomey behind him, and he then thought they did the shooting.

George Hentz, a Chronicle compositor, gave a clear story of seeing a fugitive running along the street and of his capture. He could not say positively that the defendant was the man he saw running, but he was the man he saw at the station house and heard say: "Gentlemen, I have not done anything. Oh, my poor wife, my poor wife."

A Letter from Garza.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Picayune's San Antonio, Tex., special says: "Garza is still in the field and apparently undaunted by the vigilant but thus far vain search is being made for him by the troops of both countries. The latest reliable news of the revolutionists is contained in El Chinaco, the first number of a local Spanish paper which has just appeared as the avowed organ of the revolutionists.

The paper publishes a copy of what purports to be a lengthy letter sent by Garza to President Harrison. It is written under date January 31, at La Sierrita, state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. Garza's letter explains the purposes of the revolutionists to restore a republican form of government in Mexico and condemns the press for having placed him in the light of a bandit and violater of the neutrality laws while a resident on American soil. The letter is in diplomatic form, full of cordial and high sounding phrases and concludes with the statement that he (Garza) will grow old in the fields with his troops before he will make or accept any proposition compromising the principle of his cause.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The treasury department to-day purchased 400,000 ounces of silver as follows: 55,000 ounces at .9075, 50,000 .9087, 50,000 at .90875, 60,000 at .9090, 25,000 .9085 and 150,000 at .9100. The offers were 587,000 ounces. The total silver purchases for the month including to-day aggregate 1,659,000 ounces.

Strike at Saguache.

SAGUACHE, Colo., Feb. 8.—A strike of eight feet of rich carbonates in the Valley View mine at Biedel is reported.

A Dynamite Argument.

CREEDE, Colo., Feb. 8.—A misunderstanding occurred between two men over the sale of a lot. The purchaser set off a stick of giant powder under the seller's tent and blew it to pieces. No one was hurt. There have been a few disturbances over prospect claims but as yet no one has been injured to any great extent.

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"KING" OF PARIS.

THE SUCCESSFUL WORK OF THE LATE M. ALPHAND.

Placed in Office by Napoleon III. with the Design of Beautifying and Giving Increased Healthfulness to the City—For Over Thirty Years He Has Labored.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—"The greatest funeral since Victor Hugo's," was what all Paris said when on Dec. 11 it followed to the grave the remains of its late "king," Monsieur Alphand, the man who in the last thirty-seven years has transformed the city, until by general consent it is the most beautiful in the world.

It is safe to say that in the history of cities, there is not to be found another man who for so long a time has exercised so great a power so unselfishly and so beneficently as M. Alphand. The title of "king" was no misnomer. In the offices he filled, the power he exercised, the obedience he received, the influence he exerted, the devotion he inspired, he was every whit a king. Paris was his kingdom. He gave her his life. "For thirty-seven years," declared one of his eulogists, "he worked without losing a day, to increase the beautifulness and beauty of the city." In return she became his obedient mistress. She promoted him until he held in his hand all departments of public works. Streets, parks, squares and gardens were under his control. He decided where they should be made, how they should be decorated, when they should be cleaned. He looked after the lighting of the city. He controlled the sewers and waterworks. He was the final authority on all matters of municipal architecture. He was the projector and executor of the numerous historic and artistic undertakings which add to the interest and beauty of Paris. Nearly 6,000 men were in his service. His word was a law honored and loved by all.

M. Alphand rose to the position he occupied at his death by a rare combination of personal qualities and of circumstances. He had tact, trained ability, singleness of purpose. He had as a friend the one man who was able to start him on his career. He was allowed to keep his position because all the rest of the Parisian world was employed by exciting politics or by war and was glad enough to find somebody who would take care of the city without mixing with the general turmoil.

Born at Grenoble in southeastern France in 1817, he was educated at the "Ecole Polytechnique" and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees." When 22 years old he was sent to Bordeaux as engineer. Here he remained fifteen years. At this time the prefect of the department of the Gironde in which Bordeaux is situated was the afterward famous Baron Haussmann. This prefect was closely associated with the young engineer and learned to value highly his intelligence, his taste and his industry. But M. Haussmann did not remain in the Gironde. The second empire had begun. Napoleon III. called him to take the prefecture of the Seine, confiding to him at the time his desire that Paris should be transformed. Together they worked out an ambitious plan. But where was the engineer who could execute it. Baron Haussmann remembered the young man at Bordeaux and in 1854 he called him to Paris as director of streets and parks.

The task which M. Alphand was asked to undertake was to make the most magnificent city in the world from a town with all the faults of the middle ages, with cramped streets, sans light, sans air. To accomplish it he must tear down the city, relay and rebuild it, and all without seriously interrupting traffic. He put himself to the work with tremendous energy.

From 1854 to 1871, the end of the empire, he conducted the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, those beautiful parks to the west and east of the city, into either of which all Paris can pour itself in a half hour at a cost of three or four sous. Within the city limits he utilized waste lands to make the charming parks of Monceau, Montsouris and Buttes-Chaumont, and he constructed some of the finest of the great boulevards and avenues. The works were not only splendid feats of engineering. They were works of art. Says one of M. Alphand's admirers: "It required a poet to conceive the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, the parks of Monceau, Montsouris, Buttes-Chaumont. Alphand was a poet of deeds. He handled not rhymes but trees, not syllables but flowers. His epics were great parks, his sonnets little squares."

In this period M. Alphand established a fine system of nurseries and hot-houses, from which the city is supplied with trees and the parks and squares are ornamented the year around with a profusion of flowers and shrubbery.

In 1871 the empire fell. The republic succeeded. Great changes were made in the personnel of the city, but M. Alphand remained. He had become an indispensable man. Several departments had been added to his original trust under the empire. Now he was made director of public works. By 1875 everything pertaining to above-ground Paris was in his hands. Three years later, on the death of the engineer of water works and sewers, underground Paris was added.

From the time he began to serve the republic until his death he continued the work which he began under the empire. The changes he planned and directed were prodigious. Wretched quarters have been completely wiped out. Closed courts, where beggars and miscreants swarmed, have been turned into open squares. Damp hollows have been filled in and made beautiful building sites. The health of the city has been so improved that the average length of life has been increased three years. The reputation of being the best paved city in the world has been earned. The street-cleaning service has been made so perfect that there is not an alley of passage which is not swept and washed at least once a day. The streets have been filled with conveniences and comforts.

All the changes made by M. Alphand have been handled with a profound regard for historic associations. No monument has been removed unless health and cleanliness demanded it. Likewise artistic effect has been considered at every step. No one who has seen Paris can forget the way in which streets and boulevards have been arranged to afford fine approaches to the great public buildings and to give charming vistas of distant domes and towers.

But it has not been the rebuilding of Paris alone which has made M. Alphand the idol of the Parisian populace. A Roman ruler found favor with the multitude by giving them bread and circuses and South American potentates "make themselves solid" by establishing brass bands; so French governments have been in the habit of silencing criticism or winning friends by fetes and expositions. Nobody is dearer in Paris than he who can amuse by a brilliant fete. M. Alphand was the prince of fete and exposition makers.

The success of the expositions of 1867 and 1878 were largely credited to him. In both cases he not only made the shows themselves delightful, but he so arranged portions of the improvement which they required as to give the city permanent advantage. Thus in 1867 he transferred a steep piece of waste ground near the exposition into a series of fine terraces, and in 1878 he erected there a palace and laid out a garden which has remained one of the most popular resorts of the city—the Trocadero.

His crowning piece of exposition making as well as the crowning work of his life, was the exposition of 1889. M. Alphand was 70 years old in 1887. The French law requires that its servants retire at that age. The director went to the minister and announced his age, at the same time begging that he be allowed to remain in office. "I know," he said to the minister, "that if you conform to the rule you will compel me to retire; that is, you will kill me. I am accustomed to work. Inactivity would be death to me. Besides I want to make the exposition." The minister broke the rule and M. Alphand made the exposition to the delight not only of France, but of the world.

The Champ-de-Mars, which was chosen for the fair of 1889, was a barren and unsightly tract of land. There was opposition to the great fete being held there, but M. Alphand conquered everybody by his faith in his plans, and indeed succeeded in inspiring everybody with his own enthusiasm. As in 1867 and 1878, he desired that permanent decorations and improvements should remain in the city. He succeeded, so that to-day the formerly unsightly space is known as the Champs Elysees of the Left Bank.

Parisians who are never tired of talking of the great fair, delight in recalling the picture of this indefatigable old man who, during all the months of preparation, was to be seen early every morning running hither and thither in the timber piles foreseeing everything, suggesting everything, inspiring everything.

Every body remembers the result of his work. The exposition was an extravaganza of brilliancy, of daring, of fancy. The audacity with which the buildings were garlanded with light, kiosques and booths were constructed of colored glass, flowers and fountains and statues were strewn everywhere, and the skill with which, amidst all this profusion, harmony was preserved were the amazement of the world.

It was M. Alphand who created all this, and he did it while attending to the mammoth organization of the public works, every department of which he put into condition for a brilliant parade during the exposition and prepared as well as to discharge easily the large increase of work which the presence of so many visitors in the city for so long a time made necessary.

This faculty for directing a great number of things at once characterized all his work. He knew just when and how the streets were being swept, and at the same time he was giving directions about the laying out of flower beds. He looked after the details of architecture, and he ordered the construction of sewers. Few men take such a variety of work without incurring the contempt and dislike of their subordinates. M. Alphand could do it because of his superior knowledge, taste and experience. Architects, engineers, landscape gardeners listened to him because they recognized that he was thoroughly versed in their professions, and that his suggestions were remarkable for their taste and practical value.

His tact in handling men was rare. Not only those in his service yielded willingly to him. The municipal council itself submitted to M. Alphand. Members declared that there was no way of denying a man who, even when matters looked compromising, would come before them with irresistible good humor, with inconceivable figures, and with a knowledge of details that seemed superhuman. They always ended by voting what he wanted.

His appearance no doubt contributed to his power. He was tall and broad shouldered, with piercing eyes and a kingly face almost benignant indeed of late years, because of his white beard.

The knowledge of the disinterestedness of his service made all who came in contact with him more obedient to his wishes. No one believed that M. Alphand encouraged "jobs" or enriched himself from the public purse. In spite of the fact that in his service he had directed three great expositions with the enormous outlays they required and in spite of the fact that hundreds of millions of francs passed under his control each year, he lived simply in a quiet villa on the outskirts of the city. No one ever hinted that he made more money from his office than the $6,000 he received yearly as salary.

Nor did he ever seek power other than that of his office. It is said that he might have entered the French parliament at any time and that he was approached more than once to enter the ministry. His invariable reply was, "I prefer to direct the works of the city of Paris."

He had his honors, however. After the exposition of 1880 he was given the grand cross of the Legion of Honor—the only engineer to whom it was ever given. And after the death of Baron Haussmann he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. This latter honor he was very eager for and in hopes of getting it he had written three works on subjects connected with his profession. The greatest public recognition he ever received was the magnificent funeral the city of Paris gave him.

His remains were laid in state under the dome which he had constructed in the Champ-de-Mars. Over him were hung the decorations used over the remains of Victor Hugo. The pall used had been in service two days before the funeral of Dom Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil. Representatives of the president of the republic, of the government, of the academy, and of numerous learned and scientific bodies, the municipal council and representatives of all departments of the city's administration, besides hosts of influential persons from all classes of society were present. The floral tributes were magnificent. Military honors added to the eclat of the service. The cortege marched through the chief boulevards which M. Alphand had constructed. All Paris turned out to do him honor.

And who will take M. Alphand's place? Nobody probably. He was an absolute monarch and he was jealous to a fault of any interference with his power. Those who worked under him were expected to obey implicitly. He would not divide power or even attempt to let them work independently in the departments. His kingdom fell to pieces without him. He has established no dynasty.

It is well that he did not. One-man power does exist without houses. They crept into M. Alphand's administration and the municipality forced him to well to attempt reform while he lived. The press and most thoughtful people believed that such concentration of power as existed in his case was a mistake, but were silent because it was M. Alphand.

But the king is dead. He will remain a solitary figure in the history of the Paris—without predecessors, without successors.

IDA M. TARBELL.

France's wine of 1891 will be the best since 1884, and there was much of it.

Mme. Adam, the famous editor of The Nouvelle Revue, of Paris, recently sent out invitations for a series of receptions and inscribed on the cards the words, "To talk." She says that the musicales that have amused Parisian society of recent years show a decadence she is desirous of checking. "There must still be some thirty or forty women left in Paris who know how to converse, and I will try to gather them together," says Mme. Adam.

Murat Halstead, after making some European observations, comes to this conclusion: "Bismarck has been cultivating the kaiser's pin-ray, and he will have a pin-ray of his own two months from to-morrow. There is a belief springing up that the kaiser, having shown that he is kaiser, has a longing for Bismarck; but he will stick to Caprivi a little same. The German people have not forgotten Bismarck. His personal grandeur, in their view, is only increased since he became his citizen, rather than the great and only chancellor."

Massachusetts will somewhere erect a statue to John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. The sculptor is Cyrus Dallin, of New York. The missionary looks in one hand the open Bible, while the other is outstretched toward heaven. His brow is seared with wrinkles, but his face shows nothing of weariness and much of nobility, strong religious strength, and frankness. This face is, of course, mythical, for no one knows how Eliot looked, but one point of tradition is preserved in the reproduction of the sculpture. Leaning against the rock in an interested attitude is an Indian woman, her uplifted eyes gazing breathlessly on the preacher, while her whole face shows absorption in his words. On the other side of the stone sits an Indian warrior, his muscular frame bare to the waist, and his hand grasping the bow and arrows; his face is stolid and unresponsive, whatever may be supposed to be the thoughts within—a characteristic representation of the red man. Each figure is of heroic size.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEW CHIEF OF THE EXCHEQUER.

He Was the Son of a Commoner and Rose by His Own Efforts—Shrewd Argument, Good Luck and Financial Ability Bring Him Success.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In America everybody sees that equality is not merely a name, and that the humblest citizen may aspire to be president; but an idea prevails that in England class distinctions and "the commonplace of the aristocracy" prevent those who are born without social advantages from ever rising to a high position. That idea is not altogether correct. There is a certain sturdy spirit of equality in the Anglo-Saxon character, and there never was a time when England disdained to place her highest public offices in the hands of men of obscure birth, if they showed capacity for them. "Dick Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London," is no fable, though the story is 500 years old. Cardinal Wolsey, one high chancellor, was the son of a butcher. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. In almost every administration there have been men drawn from the people, and they have generally held very important positions. The dukes and lords and honorables get the ornamental posts, but the places with real power are filled by men commoners who never had a grandfather to speak of.

George Joachim Goschen, the most distinguished chancellor of the exchequer of modern times, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, and the most influential member of the Salisbury ministry next to the premier, and the first lord of the treasury, is a marked



G. J. GOSCHEN.

instance of a middle class man who has risen to a high position. His father was a London merchant of no great prominence in business and of no social standing at all, who was commonly supposed to be a German Jew, though in fact he was English by birth and was a Christian, whatever his progenitors may have been. When young Goschen was born in 1831 to be suspected of Jewish lineage was a great disadvantage. No Jew could sit in either house of parliament or hold any public office under the crown, or enter either of the universities or any of the public schools. Except in business or on the turf, in fact, Jews were excluded from all the avenues to success. The elder Goschen boldly sent his son to Rugby and to Oxford, and he distinguished himself so much by his scholarship and independence of character that he gained the respect of all the men of sense among his fellow students. He had to suffer a great deal of ill-treatment, nevertheless, on account of his Hebrew physiognomy and foreign name. Many of his contemporaries in public affairs remember one little incident of his life at Rugby, where he was a favorite pupil of Doctor Tait, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The students had a very offensive trick of inventing doggerel rhymes, like this:

> And a bit of pork,
> Stuck it on a fork,
> And gave it to the new boy, Jew!
> I had a bit of mutton,
> I stuck it on a button,
> And gave it to the new boy, Jew!
> And a bit of beef,
> I stuck it on a reef,
> And gave it to the new boy, Jew!

and so on, with tiresome monotony. Goschen took this very good temperedly. One day a student who was old enough to know better, and whose noble birth gave him great prominence, went a step too far. He wrote the doggerel stanza on a piece of paper, and pinned it up in the pew where Goschen used to sit in chapel. The result was an explosion of laughter among the students during service, and an inquiry on the part of the head master. Dr. Tait was quite ready to punish the offender, but Goschen begged him not to take any notice of the affair. He insisted to look after the matter himself. He sought out his tormentor and said to him: "I wish you to understand that I am a Christian and so is my father, but if I were a Jew, I would not be ashamed of it, and would not allow you to insult me on account of it. I don't mind what the young fellows do, because they know no better, but as for you ——." At this point the light began, and the noble lord for the greatest thrice he ever got in his life. He had the manliness to shake hands with the victor and to beg his pardon for what he had done, and the two young men were excellent friends afterward. This happy mixture of good temper and of spirit helped Goschen very much at Oxford, and it has helped him at many other important periods of his life.

He left college with a good record, and his father having made a great deal of money he went into business in the city under favorable circumstances, becoming a partner in his father's firm. In those days it was most uncommon for a city merchant to be a man of high intellectual attainments, and Mr. Goschen soon became a marked man, especially in relation to questions of exchange and of commercial finance. He became a director of the Bank of England at an age when most young merchants are occupied with the drudgery of their business, and in 1863, at the age of 32, he was returned to parliament as one of the members for the city of London. Naturally enough, one of the first things he did in public life was to give an energetic support to the measures for removing the disabilities of the Jews, and placing people of all religious denominations on an equal footing. At the general election two years later, he had the high distinction of standing at the head of the poll for the city of London. He at once retired from business and devoted himself entirely to politics. Honors fell thickly on him. He was given a place in Earl Russell's ministry as vice president of the board of trade and made a member of the privy council, and after only a few months' apprenticeship to office, was taken into the cabinet as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. It was at this time that he came into close contact with Mr. Gladstone, who formed a very high opinion of his talents, especially in relation to the subject of finance. Mr. Gladstone may be said to be the first English statesman who regarded questions of finance from the point of view of the people.

Other financiers thought only of raising the greatest amount of taxation for the purpose of the government; but Mr. Gladstone conceived the idea of a progressive system of finance, by which each year's budget should be a measure of reform, relieving the public burdens and facilitating trade and industry, while yet providing all the revenue required. He believed he had found in Mr. Goschen just the man he wanted to help him in this work, and he lost no time in bringing him to the front. When Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1868 he gave Mr. Goschen one high office in his cabinet after another, and identified him as closely as possible with himself in his financial schemes; and he soon had his reward. The Ministry were defeated in 1874 and a general election followed. There was a strong reaction against the Liberal party, especially in the city of London where the Conservatives carried every seat but one. The solitary Liberal member for what had formerly been a Liberal stronghold was Mr. Goschen. Probably no other man could have saved his party from utter extinction in the city at that crisis.

Being now out of office, he turned his attention to what may be called financial diplomacy. At that time Egypt was over head and ears in debt to French and English capitalists, and the affairs of the country were in such a horrible muddle that the interest was unpaid and the principal was in danger, notwithstanding that the unhappy Egyptians were ground to the very earth by taxation. Mr. Goschen went to Cairo as delegate for the British bondholders and specially devised a scheme by which the khedive was enabled to pay his debts, while the crushing burdens of his people were greatly relieved. It was a brilliant stroke of financial skill, and, as it touched the pockets of many thousands of very influential people in England, it doubled Mr. Goschen's reputation and gave him a great claim on public gratitude. That was the beginning of that momentous series of events by which Egypt has become little more than a province of Great Britain, but at the same time has grown more prosperous and enjoyed more liberty than ever before. Mr. Goschen himself, no doubt, little thought how important a part he was playing in the making of history. Having got his hand in at this peculiar kind of work, he now took a bolder flight, and went as ambassador extraordinary to Turkey to settle a very ugly dispute between Turkey and Greece, which threatened to set all Europe in a blaze. There seems something laughable in the notion of a city merchant and banker undertaking the duties of a diplomatist and dictating to foreign nations what they should do; and great fun was made of Mr. Goschen's mission at the time. Yet it was perfectly successful. The pushing, resolute man of affairs gained a great ascendency over the indolent, narrow-minded sultan, with the result that Turkey agreed to an arrangement which was practically a revision of the treaty of Berlin, and which has proved quite effective for keeping the peace in the east of Europe.

Before this Mr. Goschen had given a very striking instance of the old spirit of independence which he showed at school and college. Finding that his seat as member for the city of London was not altogether comfortable and that his constituents were inclined to grumble at some of his doings, he boldly faced the situation, wrote a strong letter, and retired from the seat at the first opportunity. The electors of Ripon, Yorkshire, returned him without difficulty, and he afterward was elected for Edinburgh, being one of the few men who ever sat in parliament for both the English and the Scottish capitals.

In 1883 came his memorable quarrel with Mr. Gladstone on the home rule question. Of all the politicians who severed themselves from Mr. Gladstone at that time and formed the Liberal-Unionist party, the two who incurred the bitterest displeasure of their former chief were his ex-colleagues, Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Goschen. The Grand Old Man was beside himself with rage when he heard of their defection, and he not only covered them with abuse in terms quite unworthy of him, but he took measures for driving them both out of public life. Both were defeated at the polls, and Sir George Trevelyan's courage gave way. He cried "peccavi" and returned to the Gladstonian fold. Mr. Goschen took a very different course. He easily got another seat, and became one of Mr. Gladstone's most formidable antagonists. He made him bitterly rue the day when he called him a "Tory" and tried to expel him from politics. He furnished the Unionist party with just what they stood most in need of, an able financier, and to crown his vengeance on Mr. Gladstone, he stepped into the position that great man used to fill. He became chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's ministry and contributed incalculably to their success by a succession of brilliant budgets, lowering the taxation, paying off large sums of national debt, abolishing vexatious imposts, and yet always having a handsome surplus. In short, he has carried out in five years measures which Mr. Gladstone never hoped to be able to carry in double the time. The greatest of his exploits undoubtedly, and the one by which he will be longest remembered, is the reduction of the rate of interest on consols from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent., a measure which gave a great stimulus to industry and commerce both by cheapening money and by checking the tendency to hoard up money unproductively.

This and other such startling strides ahead, however, have made Mr. Goschen very unpopular with the Conservatives; and when the other day there was talk of his being made first lord of the treasury in succession to Mr. Smith, there was very nearly a revolt in the party. The same feeling of hostility toward him among the less advanced section of the Liberal-Unionists will probably make it impossible for him to occupy the place vacated by Lord Hartington by his accession to the house of Peers as Duke of Devonshire. To tell the truth, Mr. Goschen is not liked. No man can deny his ability or his many valuable qualities; but he is lacking in that rare faculty of conciliation which made Mr. Smith so powerful, and equally so in that lofty courtesy and chivalrous unselfishness which has made Mr. Balfour beloved even by his hottest political foes. With all his intellect and all his versatility, Mr. Goschen has never succeeded in becoming quite a gentleman, and that will probably stand in the way of his ever attaining the highest positions of all.

Yet he has a very agreeable social side, and there is no jollier fellow in congenial company. The place to see Mr. Goschen at his best is at one of August Harris' supper parties at Drury Lane theater, where the cleverest men and the prettiest women in England are gathered round the festive board, eating the choicest food and drinking the finest wine, and bringing out their very best natural gifts for the general delight of the company. There the chancellor of the exchequer, more Jewish looking than ever, at 60, faultlessly dressed, with a huge gardenia in his buttonhole and a glass of pink champagne in his hand, his face full of merry twinkles and his eyes gleaming with enjoyment, lets himself out freely among his friends and makes speeches that set the table in a roar. "Work hard and live well," is his motto. By following it strictly he is a young man still; and with plenty of pluck and a great fortune behind him, there is no saying how big a space he yet may fill.

EDWARD WAKEFIELD.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote have canceled all social engagements for the season, as they will take no part in any of the gayeties for six weeks. During that period they will wear mourning for the Duke of Clarence.

The next Harvard-Yale debate will be held in New Haven on March 26. Chauncey M. Depew has accepted an invitation to preside. As Harvard was dissatisfied with the first question proposed, "That a college education unfits a man for business," four other questions have been submitted for Harvard's action.

While a student in Vienna the Khedive of Egypt was greatly averse to ceremony and allusions to his rank. In Paris one day, being permitted to walk the boulevards with a single companion, he met one of his future subjects, who saluted him and addressed him as "Your Highness." Thereupon Abbas replied, in excellent French, "You are mistaken; I am a Parisian."

Prof. John Williams White of the Greek department at Harvard has been called by the corporation of the new Chicago university to be the head of its Greek department with a salary of $7,000 a year. His salary as professor at Harvard is $6,000 and he is one of the most valuable instructors there. Professor Goodwin, the head of this department, does not receive a salary as large as has been offered to his lieutenant.

The royal tradesmen who put up black shutters, placed crape on the royal coat-of-arms over their shops, and in other ways ostentatiously proclaimed that they were in mourning for the Duke of Clarence are now calling upon the queen to cut short her period of mourning in order that they may be saved from ruin. They declare that in spite of Emperor William's visit, last year was a bad one for business, and that many of them will be forced into bankruptcy if they do not have a good season this year.

THE GAZETTE.

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H. A. STARSLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE

Another one of the fancy gentlemen who ask American claimants to hunt for English legacies has been brought to justice, but as long as there are fools there will be swindlers of this class.

Garza's length of rope depends on how soon he makes trouble enough to warrant the expense of corralling him. So far there has been more noise than action. He is arranging for a grand demonstration on March 1st, by March 20th he will wish he hadn't.

The opposition to the early call for the New York state convention comes from those Democrats who are opposed to Hill as a presidential candidate. With the complete control he now has of the party machinery in that state they fear his endorsement by the convention will a unanimity that is far from representing the sentiments of the party. The expressive term of "rotary" has been applied to this "snap shot" convention.

"The Democracy is the party of silver, always was," says the Grand Junction Star. The Democracy was, is, and always will be the party of anything and everything where there is a chance to catch votes. Just at present the leaders have decided that the campaign of 1892 is to be fought over again on the same lines and with the same result, and the silver question and every other question is sneered at. It is all the same, and no talking allowed.

It does not seem right that the carrying trade of this country should be done by Great Britain. There is no other country of the world which produces from its own material so great an amount of goods of all kinds for export, and no other which imports for its own use, so much from other countries. A large part of the trade of England is in the character of a middleman. She is constantly buying from one nation to sell to another and the double commission which she receives goes to the maintenance of her noblemen in luxury and her workmen in comfort. A large amount of these commissions, both for buying and selling, comes from the people of the United States. The chief reason for this is not to be found in the superiority of the English as merchants or ship builders but in the fact that the Americans have been busy in other and more profitable occupations. The development of the great west and the construction of the great lines of interior communication have been occupying the minds and the money of the Americans to the exclusion of the ocean trade. However there is good reason for believing that a change is about to take place. Present figures may show that Great Britain is driving the American flag off the seas, but in a few years at most the Americans will turn their attention to the development of the merchant marine and the progress in that line will be as rapid and as novel to the world as it has already been in the construction of a navy.

There is a great deal of shrewdness in the tariff policy which has been adopted by the Democratic ways and means committee. Every tariff bill which has ever passed congress has been a compromise and due to a combination of selfish interests. The necessity for a tariff once admitted, whether it be a tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection, and there immediately arises a question as to what articles shall be taxed and how much. In the case of a tariff for revenue this is due to the natural desire of each one to pay as small a proportion of the proposed tax as possible, while in the tariff for protection each one desires to get as much as possible of the benefit. An ideally perfect tariff law is therefore impossible for the reason that no two classes of people are agreed as to the amount that ought to be assessed against them or the amount of protection to which they are entitled. Now in the case of a protective tariff, while the manufacturers may honestly believe that protection as a whole is a good thing for the country, the details of the scale do not worry them except as they affect their own business. A wool manufacturer, for instance, is sure his own business ought to be protected and thinks that the iron men need protection too, but he is not particularly anxious as to whether the imported iron pays a duty of ten or twenty per cent. This is where the Democrats of the present congress will find their advantage. It cannot be possible that an attack on a single industry will be met with the enthusiasm that would be shown in resisting a general attack on the protective system. It is the old fable of the bundle of sticks again. The pursuance of the present system will accomplish the desire of the Democrats more slowly but certainly more surely than the Cleveland plan. If they will show a wise discretion in attacking the weakest parts of the system first, it may be that this policy will not be without good. Certainly there will be far less harm in it than there would be from a sudden and complete overthrow of the present economic system of the country.

The result of the recent election in Salt Lake City is evidence that the people of the city who are opposed to polygamy are now disposed to trust the promises of the Mormons. So long as these latter were in a majority it was asserted that the principle of polygamy was one of the revelations of the Mormon church, but when the Liberal party won a decided victory in the municipal election and it was seen that the control of political affairs was forever gone from the Mormon party they announced their determination to give up polygamy, to abide by the laws of the United States and to split the one Mormon party in order that the members might vote the Republican or Democratic tickets as they preferred. If the Mormons had been sincere in this it would have been most welcome intelligence for the Liberals of Salt Lake. But many years' experience with the leaders of the church and the unquestioning obedience given to them by the people in all things were not conducive to a belief in their good faith. The results of the election are therefore interesting as a statement to the nation of how far the "Gentiles" of Salt Lake City trust the promises of their Mormon fellow citizens. The Liberals polled 4560 votes, the Democrats 2766 and the Republicans 872. The evidence of this election is decidedly against the admission of Utah as a state, for a large majority of its citizens judge that the Mormon issue is still more important than the issues of the national parties.

It is fortunate for the Republican party, but not fortunate for the nation that all Democrats are not of the stamp of Tom Catchem Yeaman. If the Democracy were really entitled to the encomiums given to it in the gentleman's speech last evening, and if the ruling principles of the party and of its leaders were in reality those which he then claimed for it, so honest, so wise and so patriotic a party could not fail to secure the support of every lover of good government throughout the country. Unfortunately, however, the Democracy includes only a small proportion of men whose views are of this kind, and they are not the ones who are in authority. A party which has publicly deposed Grover Cleveland and elected David B. Hill as its captain is not in a position to pose as the consistent friend of good government and honest politics. The comments of Senator McClanegy upon the consummate ability of such men as Senators Hill and Gorman, more nearly represent the average sentiments of the Democracy of to-day than the honorable utterances of Judge Yeaman. The fact that the New York independents have abandoned the Democratic camp in which they have so long been visitors is evidence of the fact that the Democracy has thrown aside the presence which was forced upon it, and is once more in the lead under the old war cry, "To the victor belong the spoils." A victory of the Democracy at the present time and under the present leaders would be of incalculable injury to the country; its probable ultimate result would be to retire that party from public office for another quarter of a century.

The St. Louis, Arkansaw and Terre Haute railway has an exceptionally good record. In thirty years of operation it has never injured a passenger or a passenger train. Two stockmen in a caboose were injured once. This is certainly very remarkable, an uncommonly good record; and that the management intends to keep the road up to its present high standard is shown by the fact that they are proposing to lay 1,500 tons more this year of 67-pound steel rails in place of 60-pound, enlarging it, as well as a new side tracks, to operating expenses. They will also stone ballast twenty five miles of road this year.

A Brilliant Record.

Dillon Enterprise.

The only state officer over which there will likely be a scramble this fall is that of the secretary of state. Nearly everybody concedes the fact that Secretary Baton has made such a brilliant record that he can be his own successor, without opposition. Besides, under the precedent, he is entitled to a second term.

An Eiffel Tower.

Denver Times.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, which is generally regarded throughout the state as the official organ of Hon. E. J. Eaton, has formally announced its candidacy for renomination to the office of secretary of state, a position that he has filled so ably during the past year. This gracefully renounces the rumor that Mr. Eaton had gubernatorial aspirations. The fact is, he is too modest to aspire for any political office, but inasmuch as his friends, regardless of political creed, have insisted that he enter the race for a second term as secretary of state, and in view of the fact that the interests of the state demand his retention in that office for another term, he may consented to do so. Mr. Eaton, it is said, will have virtually no opposition, and his name will be an Eiffel tower of strength to the ticket.

At the present time Senator Hill of New York is the most prominent of the candidates for the Democratic nomination. The election of Crisp as speaker of the house was taken as an indication that the Democratic party was tired of Cleveland's leadership and desirous of trying something different. Mr. Hill was not slow to take advantage of the point thus gained and since that time he has been frankly busy in doing all that he can to strengthen his position. The fixing of a New York state convention for the unprecedentedly early date of Feb. 22, is taken to mean that Mr. Hill will personally see to it that the New York delegates are men who will be for Hill first, last and all the time. This action has already stirred up considerable opposition which has even gone as far as a proposition to hold an opposition convention in May for the purpose of sending a contesting delegation to Chicago, which if not admitted to the national convention would be a warning of the danger of giving the nomination to Hill. In the meantime it may be supposed that Cleveland is not idle. It is probably true that so far as Cleveland is personally concerned there is not enough in another presidential term for him to pay for the trouble. But unlike Hill, who seeks only his own interests, Cleveland is the representative of certain principles, and the adherents of those principles are friends of Cleveland who will bring him into the race in spite of himself. Does any one think it cannot be that he will be content to see the success of his old rival who was largely to blame for his defeat in 1888, without an attempt to block his game. A few days ago there was a great deal of talk that Cleveland would shortly make a formal announcement that he would not be a candidate for the nomination, but this has not been forthcoming, and it is not likely that it will be. The warmth of the reception accorded him in his recent short visit to the south may have something to do with the change of plans, if the plans ever really existed. Besides these two first-class candidates New York state has a number of others, including Governor Flower, who would be willing to step forward in an emergency. The division in New York now however gives strength to the arguments which is now being wisely advanced, in favor of a candidate from the west. It is said that the record of the Democratic candidates from New York has been continually one of defeat with the single accident of Cleveland. Among the western men whose nomination would, it is said, be of great advantage to the party are Governor Boies of Iowa, Senator Palmer of Illinois and Senator Vilas of Wisconsin. No one can say at the present time that he has the Democratic nomination in his grasp, and the even balance in that party is typical of the closeness of the struggle between the two great parties.

For many years past the southern Democrats have been using every means at their command to ensure their supremacy in the southern states. Much may be said in excuse of their action, and the causes which led to it were such as to make us exceedingly careful in passing harsh judgment upon them. Friends of the south have long been of the opinion that the punishment of these violations of law would come in a natural way upon the violators through the spread of the spirit of lawlessness which a continuance of the methods of the ku-klux and regulators was likely to produce, especially among the younger men who have grown accustomed to the idea that all methods are fair in the pursuit of political victory. It is sure that if the Democratic party of the south ever should divide that the people who have become accustomed to the methods of political warfare now in common use in the southern states would not refrain from employing them against their new enemies in the same way as they have employed force and fraud against the negroes and southern Republicans. It would seem that the situation in Louisiana at the present time had already fulfilled these expectations. Divided over the lottery question the factions of the Democracy have developed a bitterness which even the withdrawal of the lottery from politics has not sufficed to remove. The shipment of a lot of arms and ammunition to New Orleans for use "if necessary" is a sign beside incident, showing what may be naturally expected in many of the southern states. Fortunately time is sure to bring a remedy to this as to many other evils. A fight between Democratic factions in the streets of New Orleans would do more for the purity of southern politics than all the arguments in congress that were ever delivered in favor of the force bill would do if passed.

The Louisiana lottery company announces that it has decided not to ask for a renewal and as soon as the one under which it is now operating expires it will wind up its affairs and retire altogether from business. The reason given is that it is impossible for it to do business without the use of the mails, and since the supreme court has decided that the law excluding it from the post is constitutional, it cannot continue to conduct its business at a profit. It is greatly to be hoped that this announcement is something more than a shrewd dodge for the purpose of aiding the forces opposed to the lottery into a dangerous idleness. It is to be hoped that the company really intends to go what it says and that the disgrace which has so long rested on that state and this country is at an end. The cessation of the Louisiana lottery would be all the more important because it would be quite unlikely that another institution of the kind would ever be started in this country. With the Louisiana abolished it might be truly said that this country as a whole had passed the epoch of lotteries, as they belonged to a past age and to a state of civilization lower than that to which we have attained. But this cannot be said just yet. The life, conveniently, is very small. As with individuals, so with nations. There is a sum which is sufficient for the commercial needs of the country as a medium of exchange, and there is a maximum beyond which the actual circulation will not go. If a man has four silver dollars and you give him a hundred more, he will take it of course, but he will keep them only long enough to find a safe place to leave them. So if the per capita circulation was increased to five times what it is at present, either the new money would fall in value so as to be worth only a part of what it is now, or else it would be piled up in the banks and the amount in actual circulation would be very little greater than at present. Now since the volume of currency necessary for the transaction of business is limited, it will be seen that the addition of a large quantity of money metal to the world's stock, over and above the amount necessary to make up for the waste and for use in the arts, will not increase the actual circulation, but will add to the store of idle and stored money. So that the production of a large quantity of gold will take the place of a certain amount of silver. It is claimed on the one hand that gold is better as a money metal because it is more compact and better for large payments. On the other side it is said that silver is less subject to loss from wear and is better for the small payments which constitute the bulk of the transactions of mankind. But as a matter of practice rather than of theory, if you offer a man, even a silver man, ten thousand dollars with the condition that he must keep the same untouched for a period of ten years, and give him his choice as to whether he will have it in gold or silver, he will take it in gold every time. And again it is the same with nations as with individuals. The increased production of gold in the world during the last half century has led to the idea, a mistaken one we believe, that there is enough gold in the world so that the nations can get along without silver. An increased production of gold would strengthen this idea, and decrease the demand for silver. A shortage of gold would make it necessary to have recourse to silver again.

An unfortunate effect of the gold discoveries, it may or may not be the only one, is the idea that seems prevalent among some people that because gold has been found at Cripple Creek that it is therefore to be found in all parts of the county. There is not a square mile of its surface, nearly a square yard, but what has been prospected in the past. Thousands of dollars have been wasted in attempts to find the precious metals in localities where to one with the slightest knowledge of geology their presence was as improbable as that of a pineapple plant. But because there is gold at Cripple Creek it seems that there is danger of a revival of all this foolishness and waste of money. The formation at Cripple Creek is peculiar. The gold is found in a rock which is the result of a volcanic overflow. That volcanic rock has appeared upon every geological map of Colorado that has been published. Its limits are well known. Outside of that overflow the finding of gold at Cripple Creek has nothing whatever to do with the chances of prospecting. The abandoned claims that are to be found on every mountain side in this county are in exactly the same position as they were before. And in this connection we wish to say that the chance of finding gold with a so-called "electrical" magnet is the same that there would be in using a daddy-long-legs for the same purpose, no more and no less. It is a mixture of luck and shrewd guessing. Gold is non-magnetic, and the idea that an ounce of gold, scattered through a cubic yard of earth can influence an index in a mechanism, is absurd. THE GAZETTE has no wish to give any place "a black eye." We repeat what has been said over and over again by those who are in a position to know best in stating that the New Year GAZETTE did more for Cripple Creek than anything else that has appeared in the public press. But the standing that Cripple Creek has with GAZETTE readers rests upon actual accomplishments and not upon wind, since the results there are sufficient to make a strong probability of good paying mines, and sufficient to ensure that work enough will be done to show what is in the camp. It should be so with any other place that has similar claims. More money has been spent in this county in "wildcat" mining than will be produced from Cripple Creek in a long time, even if it meets our best hopes. That which will do this county the most good is not a wild excitement over "rich" mines in a dozen different parts of the county, and a host of men rushing in here expecting to find nuggets "weighing tons" scattered around the hills. Even the rapid increase in town lots, however much it may benefit individuals, is of little value to the community as a whole. It should not at any time be forgotten that a bursted "boom" would be of incalculable harm, besides making the county ridiculous in the eyes of the state. The thing that would be of real benefit would be even one or two permanent paying mines, and it is for this that those who have the welfare of the county most at heart are working.

It is a pleasant announcement that Mr. George W. Childs, the eminent philanthropist and newspaper man of Philadelphia, is to visit this city on the occasion of the dedication of the Printers' Home. The city will give him its warmest welcome. An interesting feature of the occasion will be his meeting with other distinguished philanthropists of this city who gave the land upon which the building stands. It may be that Colorado Springs will receive more benefit from the home than any other city, but she has given to it out of all proportion to her size.

The Denver and Rio Grande monthly statements of earnings have been favorite indications of the business prosperity of the state. During a the latter part of last year the earnings showed a decrease over the receipts of the previous year, and this fact was of itself sufficient to prove the existence of a period of depression. It is therefore most gratifying to note that the tide has at last turned and that the January earnings are considerably in excess of those for the same month of 1891. Best of all, there is good reason for believing that this state of affairs will continue.

The decision of the legal advisers of the state in accordance with which the interest from the money in the state treasury is to be turned into the general fund will result in benefit to this city. The last legislature made an appropriation for the erection of a girls' home for the institute, but as there was no money that could be used for this purpose the work was not begun. Now that the interest money has begun to come in the institute stands first on the list and the building will be begun without delay. The contrast between the new way and the old one in which the interest money was divided between the state treasurer's pocket and the corruption fund of Arapahoe county is strongly apparent.

English comments on the Canadian fair have too much self interest in them to be worth paying much attention to.

The New York Evening Post says Hill is trying to steal the "character" of the Democratic party. Probably anything would be better than what he has.

Senator Hill may after all see that he is the Democratic party, but there are plenty of New York Democrats who think otherwise. They will meet at the Cooper Union to-night to express their opinion. Hill's misfortune seems to be the free and unlimited sig-heat.

There is not one of the leaders of the Democracy who has presidential aspirations who can be induced to declare in favor of free silver. Even Governor Boies, who was invited to the Greystone banquet for that express purpose, ignored the question altogether.

Though the state courts of Louisiana may be controlled by the lottery company, it is different with the United States courts. Indictments have already been found against the officers of the company in many different parts of the country, and many more are on the calendar ready for the grand juries. Present appearances are that after the fines are paid the families of the officers will spend what is left of the fortunes while their sires are in jail.

The very latest is a tin discovery from the northern part of the state. This is a great year for the mines.

Italy is to be one of the arbitrators in the Behring sea arbitration. As France and Sweden are the other two, there is a good chance for a fair decision.

The chief of the Missouri train robbers has been arrested in San Francisco. The safety of the traveling public depends on the vigorous pursuit and punishment of this class of criminals. The result in Colorado and Missouri is highly gratifying.

Secretary Blaine's withdrawal from the presidential race has give rise to a number of rumors of changes in the cabinet. One of these proposes to send Wanamaker to Paris. If any American can be trusted in the gay city it is Wanamaker.



Beware of imitations, cautions, and substitutes of Dr. Pierce's *genuine* medicines, offered at what pretends to be "cut prices." For the genuine, there's one price, and *only* one price—but, they're *guaranteed*. They're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy at *any* price, for if they fail to benefit or cure, you have your money back. *You pay only for the good you get.*

To prevent fraud and imposition by unprincipled dealers, these genuine guaranteed remedies are now sold only through druggists authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the Liver, Blood and Lungs), $1.00. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), $1.00. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels) 25 cents.

Refuse all medicines purporting to be Dr. Pierce's offered at any other prices. Suspicion naturally and rightfully attaches to them.

TALKING DEMOCRATS

They Tell How the Campaign Ought to be Fought and Result.

BUT DO NOT AGREE.

Boies Talks Tariff, McKinley Talks Hill, Adams Talks Silver and Yeaman Glorifies the Democracy at the Greystone Banquet.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—The eloquence and logic of western Democracy gushed forth in an ample and brilliant tide at the banquet tendered by the Greystone club in honor of Samuel J. Tilden's birthday. Never in the history of Colorado was there a more resplendent scene than that witnessed by the tremendous crowd at the Broadway theater. The magnificent interior of the theater was one dazzling vista of electric lights and waving palm leaves. From the balconies the view of the beautifully appointed tables was one to be remembered. After 9 o'clock the boxes and balconies began to fill rapidly with parties in full evening dress, every available seat being occupied before the opening address by President McKinley.

At the head of the table sat the president of the Greystone club with Governor Boies and ex Governor Crittenden in the places of honor upon either hand, then ex-Governor Alva Adams of Colorado, Hon. J. D. O'Brian of New Mexico, Hon. David Overmeyer of Kansas, Hon. Chas. A. Clark of Iowa, Hon. Robert S. Smith, ex-president of the Iroquois club, Chicago; Hon. Geo. W. Baker, ex-Governor of Wyoming, and Hon. Caldwell Yeaman of Colorado and ex-Governor J. B. Grant of Colorado.

President McKinley delivered the address of welcome for the Greystone club. He spoke as follows:

M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GREYSTONE CLUB AND FELLOW DEMOCRATS—In 1875 Samuel J. Tilden was elected president of the United States. At the time of his election so little did Colorado figure in the politics of the nation that a prominent Democrat of our neighboring state of Nebraska was called east to confer as to the possibility of carrying Colorado as an October state—it not being generally known that this was a November state. In that year Montana and Wyoming were territories with only a combined population scarcely one-third as large as the population of Denver of to-day: in that year despite the fact that the normal Republican majorities in western Republican states were reduced by many thousands, Nebraska recorded a majority of 15,000 and Iowa a majority of 50,000 votes against the Tilden electors. Who would then have predicted that in 1892 within the short period of four presidential terms, Montana would be a Democratic state, and deprived of some of the fruits of its Democratic victories by the repetition of the same frauds by the Republican party that were practiced in 1876. Who would then have predicted that at a Democratic gathering in Denver in 1892 Nebraska would be represented by a Democratic governor and Iowa by not only a Democratic governor but a strongly possible Democratic president of the United States and amid those Democratic successes who would then have predicted that the state of Colorado instead of having three Republican electoral votes would have four Republican electoral votes; but that nevertheless the Democracy of Colorado was still of such robust constitution as to be prepared in this as in former presidential years to take its full share of responsibility of making a Democratic platform and ticket for the United States.

If the Democracy of Colorado, however, had never rendered any other party service than to call together for the first time in this manner and on this occasion, the Democrats of the trans-Mississippi states, and bid them to the contemplation of the magnitude of their present achievements and the possibilities of the future, it would well have earned the right to adopt the name of "Greystone," associated as it is with the memory of that great Democratic statesman—Samuel J. Tilden. And if the spirit of Tilden could tonight contemplate these changes, perhaps not the least gratifying would be this splendid assemblage of western Democrats amid these beautiful surroundings, under the auspices of a club whose honor it is perpetuate his memory among Democrats. The Greystone club to-night extends a hearty welcome to its guests and on behalf of the Democracy of Colorado acknowledges the honor done it by the presence of the distinguished Democrats of other western states. The conception of this annual dinner upon the plan of to-night rose out of the belief that the interests of the Democrats of these western states are largely identical: that the relation of the citizens of these states to the nation at large and to other countries, affecting the prosperity and welfare and political interests of our citizens are largely the same: that the same political forces and ideas which have so steadily and irresistibly cut down the tremendous Republican majorities in Iowa and Nebraska, are or ought to be, at work zealously in all of these western states and territories; that interchange of opinion and views not only in this year, but in following years will be of mutual advantage. And furthermore, that to some degree, at least, the attention of the east should be called to the fact that the west has not built great cities, peopled new states and advanced in all material ways with such wonderful strides, without at the same time producing at least some great men, fully equipped and capable in every way to direct the affairs of government quite as well as their eastern brethren: and that hereafter it must not be alone what says money lending, commercial, manufacturing and sometimes politically New York, but also "what says the great agricultural and mining west." We could not, however, have our Democratic friends of the east, from among whom we of the west have come in more or less recent years think that the sectional lines between the north and south have been blotted out only to be drawn again between the east and west. On the contrary, that broad catholicity of spirit, that tolerance of opinion of which is the underlying basis of Democracy and which as like "one touch of nature makes the whole world akin" makes all Democrats fraternal, is peculiarly becoming to the Democrats of the west, for in this same west all the surroundings of men conduce to the destruction of distinctions of place and class and to the broadening of views. The Greystone club claims for itself this spirit of toleration and numbering among its members nearly all the foremost Democrats of Colorado assures the Democratic party at large that while it is alive to the interests of the west and in sympathy with the movement here inaugurated to bring together western Democrats, it yet asserts membership in and loyalty to the Democratic party of the nation, and after June 21st, 1892, pledges its efforts and hearty support to the nominee for president selected by the representatives of the Democratic party of the whole country: whether that nominee shall be the splendid leader who, with political vision far beyond the ken of many around him tore down this he might build up anew and permanently, risked defeat once, to win many victories thereafter, discarded expediency and temporizing methods and embraced lasting principles, and although only asserting Democratic doctrine, asserted it in such a manner at such time and with such force as to command first the attention and then the lasting approval of his countrymen, so that the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform is logically and forever linked with the name of Grover Cleveland. Or, whether the nominee shall be either of those two senators from the Democratic states of New York and Maryland, with whose names respectively shall ever be coupled those two Democratic victories over the great Republican wrongs, the New York legislative apportionment and the force bill whereby the names of Hill and Gorman are synonymous with prowess and skill in political warfare on behalf of the Democratic party. Or, whether as the west may think will be expedient, wise and just, that nominee shall not be from New York or Maryland, but shall be for the first time in the history of the country from a state west of the Mississippi; a man who, fresh from the people himself, is in full sympathy with them and the Democratic party on the question of tariff reform; a leader who brought to those people two magnificent victories against tremendous odds; one of them on the cardinal Democratic doctrine of personal rights, the second on the Democratic doctrine of the tariff; a leader in whom the agricultural interests of the west and all the people as distinguished from classes, have a champion, honest, able and fearless, and equipped for the highest office in the gift of his countrymen: Governor Boies of Iowa. The Greystone club, and it knows it voices the sentiment not of one of its members but of every guest here to-night awaits the selection of the leader by the national convention. Until then it has only a soul for the cause, not the man. And it seems to some of us in the west that some of our political friends in the east might profit by our example. Before closing I must express on behalf of the members of the Greystone club our appreciation of the presence of as many ladies in the audience to-night. We trust that they will carry away with them pleasant remembrances of the occasion, and it is doubtless much easier for some members to be under surveillance than it will be to give an accurate account of what transpires here this evening. Genuine political beliefs arise largely from sentiment, not interest and as there is nothing so provocative of sentiment in man as woman, it follows as a logical conclusion that the presence of ladies on a political occasion is attended with actual good to the cause. We of course, wish our guests this evening the most delightful and memorable occasion possible, and we knew of no feature which would so aid to the grace and brilliancy to the surroundings of our banquet as the presence of the ladies during a part of the evening.

He was frequently interrupted by applause. Hon. Alva Adams, ex-governor of Colorado, followed with a few remarks in answer to the toast,

"THE WEST IN POLITICS."

He said in substance: "Three states and territories have been carved out of this territory of Jefferson and we have twenty-three representatives in the capitol at Washington who should plead for us. The star of empire has moved in its westward course and now is in its zenith. Already we can feel the shifting that means the change of political center. Wise will be the men of the east if they realize that the Bethlehem of Democracy lies in the west, from where will come the political redeemer of the west. There are ordinarily no Alleghenies but there are reasons at present why the reins of government should be placed in the hands of a western man, for western interests will be safe in such hands. That which gives usury to Wall street will certainly give compound interest to the money kings upon the homes of all the poor. There is for those inequalities, for these mistakes in life, no hope but in tariff reform and free silver. In this fight we find millions of our people will take the advice of the money barons on the subject of free silver, but I warn them that the land which receives such a tion will have no posterity. I tell you, that on this subject, many have been hypnotized. I tell you that one camp like Leadville, Aspen, Creede or Cripple Creek is worth more than all of the enemies of the people's money. If this subject is to have a champion, it must be from the party to which we owe allegiance. When New York was in the power of those men it was the iron hand of Tilden that saved it and it was Grover Cleveland that started our country upon a purer course. If Grover Cleveland will place upon his banner the money of the people, the west will rise as one people and say the ticket for us is Cleveland and Boies."

Governor Adams' musical delivery was a treat to listen to and his speech was applauded from beginning to end.

Hon. J. D. O'Brian, of New Mexico, won the hearts of the fair sex by his witty reply to the toast, "The Ladies."

The event of the evening was the reply to "The Democracy in 1892," by Hon. Horace Boies, governor of Iowa. When Governor Boies arose to speak he was greeted with deafening cheers and it was some time before he could proceed. He spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR BOIES' SPEECH.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Greystone Club and Fellow Citizens:

The atlas from which in my school days I learned the geography of my country located the place where we meet to-night within the boundaries of what was then termed, "The Great American Desert."

At that time in all that vast expanse of imaginary sand and barren hills, beyond out of which we have since carved states sufficient for a kingdom by itself, and in which great cities have sprung into existence in a single decade, few signs that foretold the westward march of empire had yet been seen, few sounds that betokened the coming of civilization had then been heard, and here, and around us, hushed in the deepest silence of its all lay the limitless plains, the gently rolling hills and lofty mountain peaks that stretch away from the feet of your own imperial city of the central west.

In coming to Denver I had a twofold object. I wanted to meet a people that had manifested a desire to become acquainted with me, and I wanted to look into the heart of that wilderness whose circumference I was taught in my childhood to believe fixed an impassable limit over which no tide of emigration would ever flow.

I have seen all for which I came (except the desert) and I have seen that which pleases me infinitely more than any area of sands or barren hills could do, for I have found a busy, bustling, hurrying multitude of men gathered, I suspect, from the cream of the older states and transplanted to this land of silver and gold, to spend their energies in the development of the most exciting, if not the greatest of all our industries.

I have seen plains, too, that look as though they were bounded by the borders of the sky alone, not barren as in my school days I was taught to believe them, but dotted over with the homes of contented men, and I have seen hills following hills until they lead away into the twilight of that which to me at least is still the unknown, and mountains that cleave the clouds and drink the sunlight from regions above the storms.

I have seen more than this, for I have stood in the capital of a state containing half a million of people that has doubled its population in a single decade and more than quadrupled it in two. I have traversed the streets of a city that in ten short years has increased its inhabitants from thirty-five to more than one hundred thousand souls, and I have stood at the foot of mountains from whose rocky sides both gold and silver streams flow out into the world's great channels of trade, adding thereto in a single year more than twenty-seven millions in value of precious metals alone.

I shall go back to my prairie home, to a state rich beyond comparison in the productions of its soil, to a people intelligent, industrious and contented with that which nature has done for them, but I shall bear with me a broader conception than I had before of the limitless resources of that magnificent country, the foundations of whose political institutions our fathers laid, but whose superstructure our own hands are necessarily aiding to shape.

But the occasion that calls us together, the sentiment assigned me as the subject of my remarks, the audience that it is my privilege to address, all remind me that I am expected to speak of political questions in the brief time allotted me this evening.

"The Democracy of 1892." What will the people expect of it? On what lines must its battle be fought? For what principle must it stand to be worthy of success?

These and kindred questions crowd the mind as we look forward to the political struggle in which we are so soon to engage.

In a broad sense the Democratic party must continue to stand as the champion of the personal rights of the individual.

It must at all times recognize the fact that men inherit from their Maker certain natural rights that neither kings, potentates or majorities can rightfully despoil.

That chief among these in a government of the people is the right of each individual to be as fairly and justly treated by the laws thereof as is every other member of the same.

That extending the scale from the individual to the smallest unit of organized society and thence upward until each in the order of its importance in our form of government is included, every one of these so long as they act within constitutional limits in matters that pertain to their own welfare and affect their own interests must be permitted to be the sole judges of their own affairs from whose decisions there can be no appeal.

Separating those who compose the factors of our government into groups and considering them as distinct parts of the grand aggregate of which the nation is composed, Democracy must stand for the inflexible rule that between classes, as between individuals, there shall be no distinction of right, no favor to one, at the expense of another.

Applying these principles to practical questions with which the American people must deal, and remembering the position to which the Republican party is committed, it is easy to foresee the supreme issue on which parties will divide in the contest of '92.

No doctrine was ever more thoroughly imbedded in the creed of a political organization than that asserted by modern Republicanism that the powers of this government may be used to promote the pecuniary interests of distinct classes of citizens, and no result was ever more certain than that which follows, if this can be done, that the same powers may be used to retard the interests of other classes.

Three years ago a Democratic president aroused the country by his declaration that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation" and by that declaration incorporated into the political creed of his followers, as one of its cardinal principles, to remain I hope forever, the doctrine that the rightful power of this government to levy assessments, direct or indirect, is limited to its necessities for revenue alone.

This was no declaration of hostility to the manufacturing industries of this country. It was the assertion of a principle that put into practice would give to them free raw material—that would stimulate the commerce of the nation and open to the products of their mills the markets of the world—that would send the American flag at the masthead of our own merchant marine into ports from which it has been banished for a generation.

Nor does a tariff for revenue only imply that American manufacturing industries are to be deprived of all benefit therefrom.

Theorize as we may, it would be impossible to so levy it on articles of any kind manufactured and consumed by our people.

It does, however, imply that the purpose of the levy must be revenue, not protection, and it follows that it should be so laid as to place the burden of the tax it imposes on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

Carried to its logical result the doctrine would place upon the free list all articles of prime necessity.

It would lift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the toiling millions of this nation, and place it where it belongs, on the shoulders of those who possess its wealth.

Just and beneficent as would be the result in this respect it is not from this source that the chief advantage to the masses of our people would come.

The United States is to-day in its agricultural advantages the Egypt of the whole world.

It is from her granaries the food should come to supply a constantly increasing deficit in the markets of the more populous countries of the eastern hemisphere.

Nearly as many of our people are engaged in this one industry as in all others combined.

It is from the products of their labor that three-fourths of that vast volume of our foreign exports have come that has developed our trade with the countries of the world, and enriched us as a nation more rapidly than any other that ever existed.

To them, if they are not to be enslaved by laws that foster other industries at the expense of their own, open markets in the great centers of civilization are a necessity—not those of the undeveloped countries of the southern half of this hemisphere, and islands of the sea, that produce more agricultural products than they consume, and furnish vastly better markets for the products of our mills than our farms, but those of the most populous countries of the old world whose hungry millions are ready to take all our surplus food productions at fair prices in exchange for those simple necessities of life that they produce and we must use.

It is no stinted concession of rights in the lesser markets of the world, such as so-called reciprocity affords ought to satisfy these people.

They have made the bulk of the wealth of this nation, but its laws have turned the golden stream from them to other hands.

It is no unfair advantage of others that they ask or deserve.

Circumstances have ordained that the price of the products of their labor shall be fixed in markets open to the competition of the world.

No statute of ours can change this condition.

Simple justice demands that so far as the necessaries of life are concerned they should be permitted to buy in markets where prices are fixed by the same competition.

Nor are the farmers of this nation the only class intensely interested in the great problem.

To all who live by toil of any kind, it is the crowning question in the whole list of economic problems that we must soon settle one way or the other as the future policy of this government.

Thirty years ago the wealth of this nation was much more fairly distributed than it is to-day.

Then one could almost count upon his fingers ends those who could rightfully be termed millionaires. Now they are numbered by thousands.

If conditions remain unchanged through the life of another generation who can fix the multiple that will foretell their numbers then?

Can a few men absorb the wealth of this nation and leave the masses independent?

Do not let us be deceived. For every immensely rich man there must from necessity alone be many wretchedly poor.

All wealth is the product of labor. Great fortunes simply represent the earnings of great numbers.

No one man can perform the labor requisite to produce them.

They can only be acquired by an individual through the aid of some process that enables him to appropriate that which many produce.

What is it that has changed the current of the nation's wealth and that is directing it away from the many into the hands of a few?

Let us stop and think. Thirty years ago a great necessity compelled the levy among others of an enormous tariff tax.

This alone of all the burdens the war imposed proved a financial blessing to a single class.

Everywhere beside, among all our people, that great struggle was a gigantic, insatiable destroyer of the wealth of men.

But in the height of the storm, when the nation struggled under the load it was compelled to bear, that class grew rich.

When peace came it was securely entrenched in the councils of the republic.

One by one most of the war taxes disappeared. This remained, or if changed at all, it was changed in the interest of those whose business profits it increased.

At first these men could not bring to their aid the united strength of either of the great political parties of the country.

In both were willing champions of the people's rights, and in both, I regret to say, were those who, yielding to the influence that wealth is always able to exert, joined hands to perpetuate in times of peace laws that were born of war's necessities alone.

The scene has changed. Upon one side is now arrayed the beneficiaries of those laws, aided by allies more powerful than themselves in the shape of trusts and combines that these laws have made possible, and so strengthened, they are in charge of the Republican party.

They dictate its policy—they control its action.

If they maintain their position it does not follow that this nation as a whole will cease to grow rich.

We shall still go on producing wealth as we have done before, but a few will control it, many will be poor.

Can we change these laws? Can we divide the mighty currents that are emptying the wealth of this nation into the hands of a few men and scatter their golden contents among those who produce it?

This is the supreme question of the hour.

In the present status of political parties there is no power on earth that can accomplish this save and except "The Democracy in '92."

We must not falter. This is the issue and this a one will lead us to victory.

During Governor Boies' speech he was repeatedly cheered, and at its conclusion the applause was intense. The pleasant smile of Iowa's chief executive never left his face and many people in the balconies trained their glasses upon him for more familiar inspection.

Governor Crittenden's reply to the toast "Missouri, Ever Faithful," created a marked impression. He was strong and brave in his utterance and spirit. He advised the abatement of zeal for silver during the coming session of congress and urged energy and attention in the direction of the tariff. He declared himself a Cleveland man.

Governor Boyd of Nebraska was unable to appear but sent a letter of regret.

Hon. Chas. A. Clark of Iowa replied to the toast "The State of Iowa."

"Wyoming, Our Youngest Sister," was replied to by Hon. George W. Baxter, ex-governor of Wyoming. Hon. David Overmeyer answered the toast, "Democracy as Opposed to Issues."

"The Colorado Democracy" was the subject upon which Hon. Caldwell Yeaman, of Colorado, spoke. He said:

HON. CALDWELL YEAMAN'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—If the power of Colorado Democracy to achieve success be measured by its apparent numerical strength, as evidenced by adverse majorities, it would appear to be intangible and difficult to discover. But its power to achieve success and its influence in the promotion of good government exist in an inverse ratio.

The people of this state, oppressed and alarmed at the accumulated evils in our local government, have from time to time appealingly turned to Democrats for relief and have placed the reins of government in the hands of such conspicuous examples of honorable manhood as James B. Grant and Alva Adams. When corruption in the administration of our state government had made the most alarming advances, when the conspirators against the public treasury and against the public weal became over bold in their evil designs, public sentiment crystallized and gave expression to its protest against corruption upon the part of public servants by committing the custody of public funds, the duty of asserting and defending the people's legal rights, and the protection and preservation of its public school system to the faithful guardianship of Democracy.

Thus it is that from time to time emphasis has been given to the public demand for an observance of the people's rights. Never in a single instance has the confidence reposed in Colorado Democracy been abused.

Never have the people have cause for regret that the conduct of their affairs had been committed to the party of the people. It is due to Democratic efforts that economy is recognized as the rule to be observed in public expenditures, that public funds are devoted to public purposes and that faithful public service is demanded from officials to those by whom they have been clothed with temporary power and authority. It is with commendable satisfaction that the Colorado Democracy contemplates the results of its efforts to purify the administration of government in the Centennial state.

As in Colorado, so in other states, have the representatives of Democracy been found true to their trusts, true to the public interests. The Democratic party is the party of the people. In this country it had its birth at the formation of our government. When the people of the United States ordained and established the nation's constitution in the same instrument gave expression to the basic principles of American Democracy and declared its purpose to be, to establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. It is the party of the constitution. Its fundamental principles are few in number, but far reaching in importance and practical results, and broad enough to meet any emergency that may rise in the progress of our country. It may sometimes have fallen into error. It may occasionally have wavered from the line of its fundamental principles and temporarily accepted a policy thrust upon it by unthinking leaders who have led it to defeat, but through all the periods of our national life it has remained the party of the constitution and of the people. History demonstrates that a majority of the Americans are, and since the formation of our government, have been Democrats. If they have not always carried themselves under the banner of Democracy they have in time returned to its protecting folds. It is the oldest and youngest, the strongest, the purest and the safest of all political organizations. Its name may change, its policy may vary to meet emergencies as they arise, but under some form and under some name, some political organization will continue to exist having the purposes and the objects of Democracy, so long as the principles of popular government shall survive. The Democratic party being the party of the constitution of the people, having for its object the promotion of the general welfare, its adherents the most unselfish patriotism. It has no proper place for warring factions. Unity of purpose and unity of action are essential to its maintenance. Individual promotion should be subordinated to vital principles. Public vanity, an ambition born of selfish aspirations and nurtured upon the charm and spell of contemplated power, should have no encouragement from a party struggling to perpetuate and enforce those principles upon which depend the happiness and prosperity of a nation's people. No encouragement should be given to those whose purpose is to use the party as the instrument of personal aggrandizement. As in local government, Colorado Democracy advocates that policy which tends to promote the general welfare of the people, so will its duty be performed in the affairs of the nation. The powers which have been conferred upon the general government, the exercise of which affects the individual citizen, should be exercised in the interest of the individual. In common with the Democracy of the other states of the union we demand economy in the conduct of national affairs to the end that the people should not be subjected to a greater burden of taxation than necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to defray the expenses of the government. We believe that justice and sound policy, recognizing the equal rights of all citizens, forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country. The present tariff we believe to be unequal, unjust and pregnant with favoritism and false pretenses. Individually and independent of party affiliations a large percentage of the people of Colorado are bi-metallists and would approve the application of the principle of a double standard to the extent of free and unlimited coinage of both metals.

Colorado Democrats recognize that honest differences of opinion may be entertained and do exist among their party associates in other states, all, however, seeking only to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country as a whole. They deprecate any bitterness or distrust implied in the existence of dissenting views. While ever ready to assert and maintain their views upon the absorbing question of currency, in determining the conditions and limitations under which the government should exercise its power to coin money from both gold and silver, the Democracy of Colorado will cheerfully and loyally submit to the enlightened judgment of the whole party in convention assembled. If in the advocacy of these principles we go forth again to lose, so be it. It is better to lose in the attempted maintenance of right than to be successful in the promotion of wrong. But we will not lose. From every state in the nation, from every county in every state and from every hamlet in every county come cheering assurances that the principles of Democracy are in the ascendant.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have placed the helm of state in Democratic hands. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas though not yet entirely free from the shackles which bind them to dying prejudices, are surely advancing to complete political emancipation. Nebraska demonstrates that "all things come to him who waits." New York tendered to the country the lofty patriot and broad minded statesman, Grover Cleveland, and the nation accepted the gift. Iowa stands redeemed, manifested by two magnificent victories achieved through the power and influence of our distinguished guest, Horace Boies. We can look with supreme confidence to the verdict of the nation in November next.

Ex-President Robert S. Smith, of Chicago, replied to the toast, "The Iroquois Club."

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were: President E. T. Jeffery, Rio Grande railroad; Mayor Platt Rogers; Ex-Gov. Job A. Cooper, Colorado; Hon. T. M. Patterson, Denver; Judge A. J. Rising, State-treasurer J. N. Carlile, Judge S. H. Elbert, Senator E. M. Steck, Attorney-general Maupin, Hon. Chas. S. Thomas, Hon. Chas. J. Hughes, Hon. Lafe Pence, Judge W. J. Kerr, Judge V. D. Markham, Hon. Ralph Voorhies, Hon. Jas. A. Thatcher, Hon. Sam P. Rose and Hon. Hugh Butler.

A letter from Senator Geo. G. Vest was read. He says he is against free coinage of silver and thinks it will never become a law. He also says Grover Cleveland would not have the slightest success as a presidential candidate because Tammany Hall would defeat him.

Grover Cleveland sent a letter of regret at being unable to be present. Many other letters were read from all parts of the United States regretting the inability of the writers to be present.

The banquet was a great success and judging from the enthusiasm which marked the reception of the different addresses, Colorado and the west are to be considered as growing rivals to the eastern monopoly in politics.

The Memphis Fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 9.—Twenty-eight insurance men, representing fire companies, are busy this morning computing their losses by last night's conflagration. The total loss by the fire as far as known at present is at least $920,000 and a number of smaller losses yet to be reported, will make the loss reach $1,000,000. The insurance of the buildings totally destroyed, $719,000 is in foreign and $95,000 in local companies. It will be some time before individual losses will be known as nearly every sufferer has lost all papers and books.

The company which owns the upper town of Fremont has arranged to put up a building for the use of the new bank. In the building will also be located the telegraph office and the D. & R. G. express. The building will be put up almost directly opposite the postoffice. This will give the upper town considerable prestige in the way of business. The new bank has rented a room temporarily and will open for business tomorrow.

Some Colorado Cityites are staking out claims in Bear Creek canon.

Hon. B. F. Crowell and Hon. Irving Howbert have gone for a winter trip to Galveston and the south, to be absent several weeks.

Five saloon keepers at Fremont have taken out a license for six months, paying into the county treasurer $1,250. This money goes to the general county fund.

The Manitou Mining and Milling Co., with prospects on Bull Hill at Cripple Creek, is composed of some of the leading citizens of this county, including two of the county commissioners. Their shaft is now in thirty-two feet and they propose to sink to at least seventy feet before beginning to drift.

Creede mining camp should be a howling success as from all reports it has started in the proverbial old-fashioned way. The city marshal of one of the new towns is reported to be no less a distinguished individual than "Soapy" Smith, of odorous reputation in the state, while Bat Masterson is about to be elected mayor.

District Court.

Judge Campbell transacted the following business in the district court yesterday:

John Dew vs. Colorado Midland railroad; demurrer of defendant overruled.

Geo. Christ vs. Flanagan, Colburn et al.; demurrer to answer sustained.

Caine vs. Wheeler; defendant's motion to strike out portions of complaint overruled.

Smock vs. D. C. & Ft. W. railroad; motion for new trial sustained.

N. B. Hames vs. Jacobs & Moats; default and judgment for $390.10.

N. B. Hames vs. J. B. Moats; default and judgment for $1,140.10.

Anna C. Albrecht vs. C. F. Albrecht et al.; plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's answer overruled.

People vs. Eagan; bond reduced to $200.

People vs. Thos. Lawton, murder; set for trial March 15 at 10 o'clock a. m.

People vs. Alfred Russell; set for trial March 16, at 9:30 a. m.

People vs. Clem Peterson; set for trial March 17, at 9:30 a. m.

The district attorney filed information against Wm. Mullen and Neil Connors, charge of burglary; plead not guilty and trial set for February 16; H. E. Wilson appointed to defend.

People vs. Joseph Bush; plead guilty and remanded for sentence.

People vs. Michael Conway; arraigned and plead not guilty.

J. M. Brinson vs. Riley Snideler; defendant's demurrer to complaint overruled.

Lucretia L. Hall et al vs. A. G. Lincoln; by agreement F. F. and W. H. Roby were substituted as defendants.

Behel vs. Hallhusen; motion for new trial argued and submitted.

M. V. Warren vs. Hall Bros.; trial ordered vacated.

Margaret C. Adams vs. Rapid Transit Co.; demurrer argued and taken under advisement.

Court adjourned until Monday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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THE CONSPIRACY OF MRS. BUNKER

IN THREE PARTS.

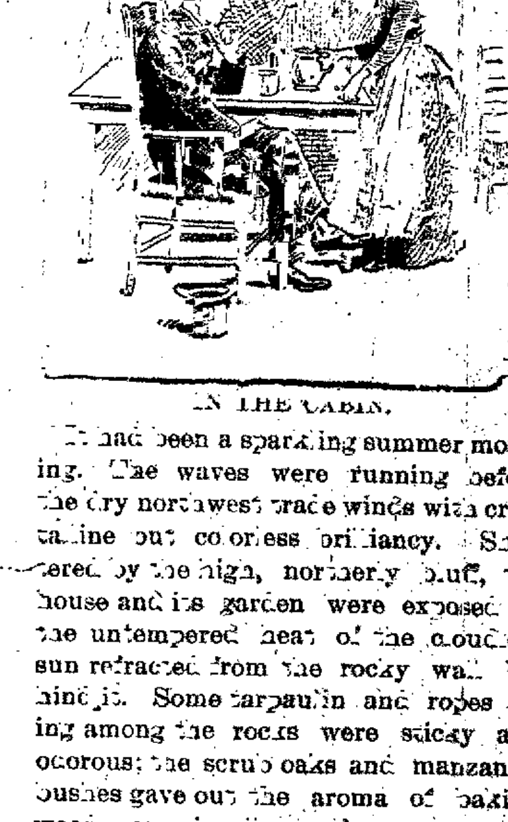
By Bret Harte.

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PART I.

On the northerly shore of San Francisco bay a line of bluffs terminates in a promontory, at whose base, formed by the crumbling debris of the cliff above, there is a narrow stretch of beach, salt meadow, and scrub oak. The abrupt wall of rock behind it seems to isolate it as completely from the mainland as the sea before it separates it from the opposite shore. In spite of its contiguity to San Francisco—opposite, also, but hidden by the sharp, re-entering curve of coast—the locality was wild, uncultivated, and unfrequented. A solitary fisherman's cabin, half hidden in the rocks, was the only trace of habitation. White drifts of sea-gulls and pelican across the face of the cliff, gray clouds of sandpipers rising from the beach, the dripping flight of ducks over the salt meadows, and the occasional splash of a seal from the rocks, were the only signs of life that could be seen from the decks of passing ships. And yet the fisherman's cabin was occupied by Zephas Bunker and his young wife, and he had succeeded in wresting from the hard soil pasturage for a cow and goats, while his lateen-sailed fishing boat occasionally rode quietly in the sheltered cove below.

Three years before Zephas Bunker, an ex-whaler, had found himself stranded on a San Francisco wharf, and had "hired out" to a small Petaluma farmer. At the end of the year he had acquired little taste for the farmer's business, but considerable for the farmer's youthful daughter, who, equally weary of small agriculture, had consented to elope with him in order to escape it. They were married at Oakland; he put his scant earnings into a fishing boat, discovered the site for his cabin, and brought his bride thither. The novelty of the change pleased her, although perhaps it was but little advance on her previous humble position. Yet she preferred her present freedom to the bare restricted home life of her past; the perpetual presence of the restless sea was a relief to the old monotony of the wheat field and its isolated drudgery. For Mary's youthful fancy, thinly sustained in childhood by the lightest literary food, had neither been stimulated nor disillusioned by her marriage. That practical experience which is usually the end of girlish romance had left her still a child in sentiment. The long absences of her husband in his fishing boat kept her from wearying of or even knowing his older and unequal companionship; it gave her a freedom her girlhood had never known, yet added a protection that suited her still childish dependency, while it tickled her pride with its equality. When not engaged in her easy household duties in her three roomed cottage, or the care of her rocky garden patch, she found time enough to indulge her fancy over the mysterious haze that wrapped the invisible city so near and yet unknown to her; in the sails that slipped in and out of the Golden Gate, but of whose destination she knew nothing; and in the long smoke trail of the mail steamer which had yet brought her no message. Like all dwellers by the sea, her face and her thoughts were more frequently turned toward it; and as with them, it also seemed to her that whatever change was coming into her life would come across that vast unknown expanse. But it was here that Mrs. Bunker was mistaken.



IN THE CABIN.

It had been a sparkling summer morning. The waves were running before the dry northwest trade winds with crystalline but colorless brilliancy. Sheltered by the high, northerly bluff, the house and its garden were exposed to the untempered heat of the cloudless sun refracted from the rocky wall behind it. Some tarpaulin and ropes lying among the rocks were sticky and odorous; the scrub oaks and manzanita bushes gave out the aroma of baking wood; occasionally a faint pot-pourri fragrance from the hot roses and beach grass was blown along the shore; even the lingering odors of Bunker's vocation, and of Mrs. Bunker's cooking, were idealized and refined by the saline breath of the sea at the doors and windows. Mrs. Bunker, in the dazzling sun, bending over her peas and lettuces with a small hoe, felt the comfort of her brown holland sunbonnet. Secure in her isolation, she unbuttoned the neck of her gown for air, and did not put up the strand of black hair that had escaped over her shoulder. It was very hot in the lee of the bluff, and very quiet in that still air. So quiet that she heard two distinct reports, following each other quickly, but very faint and far. She glanced mechanically toward the sea. Two merchantmen in midstream were shaking out their wings for a long flight, a pilot boat and coasting schooner were rounding the point, but there was no smoke from their decks. She bent over her work again, and in another moment had forgotten it. But the heat with the dazzling reflection from the cliff, forced her to suspend her gardening, stroll along the beach to the extreme limit of her domain. Here she looked after the cow, which had also strayed away through the tangled brush for coolness. The goats, impervious to temperature, were basking in inaccessible fastnesses on the cliff itself that made her eyes ache to climb. Over an hour passed, she was returning, and had neared her house when she was suddenly startled to see the figure of a man between her and the cliff. He was engaged in brushing his dusty clothes with a handkerchief, and, although he saw her coming, and even moved slowly toward her, continued his occupation with a half-impatient, half abstracted air. Her feminine perception was struck with the circumstance that he was in deep black, with scarcely a gleam of white showing even at his throat, and that he wore a tall black hat. Without knowing anything of social customs, it seemed to her that his dress was inconsistent with his appearance there.

"Good morning," he said, lifting his hat with a preoccupied air. "Do you live here?"

"Yes," she said wonderingly.

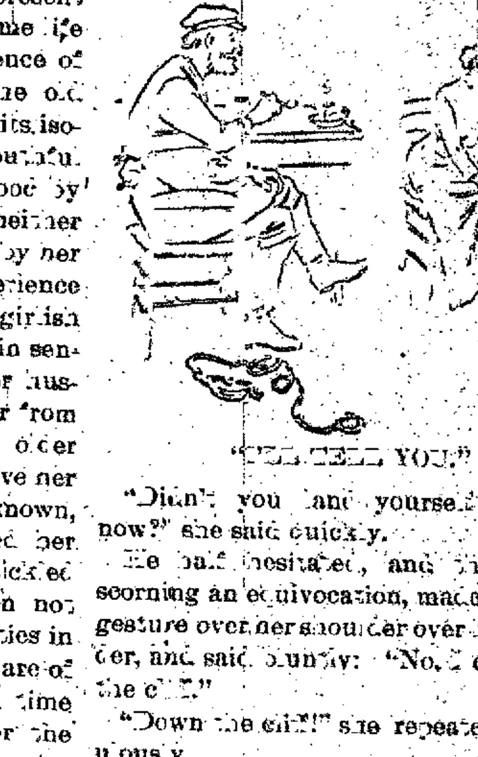
"Anybody else?"

"My husband."

"I mean any other people? Are there any other houses?" he said, with a slight impatience.

"No."

He looked at her and then toward the sea. "I expect some friends who are coming for me in a boat. I suppose they can land easily here?"



"I'LL TELL YOU."

"Didn't you land yourself here just now?" she said quickly.

He half hesitated, and then, as if scorning an equivocation, made a hasty gesture over her shoulder over her shoulder, and said bluntly: "No, I came over the cliff."

"Down the cliff!" she repeated incredulously.

"Yes," he said, glancing at his clothes; "it was a rough scramble, but the goats showed me the way."

"And you were up on the bluff all the time?" she went on curiously.

"Yes. You see—I——," he stopped suddenly at what seemed to be the beginning of a prearranged and plausible explanation, as if impatient of weakness or hypocrisy, and said briefly: "Yes; I was there."

Like most women, more observant of his face and figure, she did not miss this lack of explanation. He was a very good looking man of middle age with a thin, proud, high-bred face, which in a country of bearded men had the further distinction of being smoothly shaven. She had never seen any one like him before. She thought he looked like an illustration of some novel she had read, but also somewhat melancholy, worn, and tired.

"Won't you come in and rest yourself?" she said, motioning to the cabin.

"Thank you," he said, still half absently. "Perhaps I'd better. It may be some time yet before they come."

She led the way to the cabin, entered the living room—a plainly furnished little apartment between the bedroom and the kitchen—pointed to a large bamboo armchair, and placed a bottle of whisky and some water on the table before him. He thanked her again very gently, poured out some spirits in his glass, and mixed it with water. But when she glanced toward him again he had apparently risen without tasting it, and going to the door was standing there with his hand in the breast of his buttoned frock coat, gazing silently toward the sea. There was something vaguely historical in his attitude—or what she thought might be historical—as of some body of great importance who had halted on the eve of some great event at the door of her humble cabin.

His apparent unconsciousness of her and of his surroundings, his preoccupation with something far beyond her ken, far from piquing her, only excited her interest the more. And then there was such an odd sadness in his eyes.

"Are you anxious for your folks coming?" she said at last, following his outlook.

"I—oh, no!" he returned, quickly recalling himself, "they'll be sure to come—sooner or later. No fear of that," he added, half smilingly, half wearily.

Mrs. Bunker passed into the kitchen, where, while apparently attending to her household duties, she could still observe her singular guest. He sat alone, he seated himself mechanically in the chair and gazed fixedly at the fireplace. He remained a long time so quiet and unmoved, in spite of the marked ostentatious clatter Mrs. Bunker found it necessary to make with her dishes, that her odd fancy that he was scarcely a human visitant began to take possession of her. Yet she was not frightened. She remembered distinctly afterward that far from having any concern for herself she was only moved by a strange and vague admiration of him.



A STRANGER.

But her prolonged scrutiny was not without effect. Suddenly he raised his dark eyes and she felt them pierce the obscurity of her kitchen with a quick, suspicious, impatient penetration, which, as they met hers, gave way, however, to a look that she thought was gently reproachful. Then he rose, stretched himself to his full height, and, approaching the kitchen door, leaned listlessly against the door post.

"I don't suppose you are ever lonely here?"

"No, sir."

"Of course not. You have yourself and husband. Nobody interferes with you. You are contented and happy together."

Mrs. Bunker did not say, what was the fact, that she had never before connected the sole companionship of her husband with her happiness. Perhaps it had never occurred to her until that moment how little it had to do with it. She only smiled gratefully at the change in her guest's abstraction.

"Do you often go to San Francisco?" he continued.

"I have never been there at all. Some day I expect we will go there to live."

"I wouldn't advise you to," he said, looking at her gravely. "I don't think it will pay you. You'll never be happy there as here. You'll never have the independence and freedom you have here. You'll never be your own mistress again. But how does it happen you never were in San Francisco?" he said suddenly.

If he would not talk of himself, here at least was a chance for Mrs. Bunker to say something. She related how her family had emigrated from Kansas across the plains and had taken up a "location" at Contra Costa. How she didn't care for it, and how she came to marry the seafaring man who brought her here—all with great simplicity and frankness and as unreservedly as a superior being—albeit his attention wandered at times, and a rare but melancholy smile that he had apparently evoked to meet her conversational advances became fixed occasionally. Even his dark eyes, which had obliged Mrs. Bunker to put up her hair and button her collar, rested upon her without seeing her.

"Then your husband's name is Bunker?" he said when she paused, at last. "That's one of those Nantucket Quaker names—sailors and whalers for generations—and yours, you say, was MacEwan. Well, Mrs. Bunker, your family came from Kentucky to Kansas only lately, though I suppose you father calls himself a free states man. You ought to know something of farming and cattle, for your ancestors were old Scotch Covenanters, who emigrated a hundred years ago and were great stock raisers."

All this seemed only the natural omniscience of a superior being. And Mrs. Bunker perhaps was not pained to learn that her husband's family was of a lower degree than her own. But the stranger's knowledge did not end here. He talked of her husband's business—he explained the vast fishing resources of the bay and coast. He showed her how the large colony of Italian fishermen were inimical to the interests of California and to her husband—particularly as a native American trader. He told her of the volcanic changes of the bay and coast line, of the formation of the rocky ledge on which she lived. He pointed out to her its value to the government for defensive purposes and how it naturally commanded the entrance of the Golden Gate far better than Fort Point and that it ought to be in its hands. If the federal government did not buy it of her husband, certainly the state of California should. And here he fell into an abstraction as deep and as gloomy as before. He walked to the window, paced the floor with his hands in his breast, went to the door, and finally stepped out of the cabin, moving along the ledge of rocks to the shore, where he stood motionless.

Mrs. Bunker had listened to him with parted lips and eyes of eloquent admiration. She had never before heard any one talk like that—she had not believed it possible that any one could have such knowledge. Perhaps she could not understand all he said, but she would try to remember it after he was gone. She could only think now how kind it was of him that in the mystery of his coming and in the singular sadness that was oppressing him, he should try to interest her. And thus looking at him, and wondering, an idea came to her.

She went into her bedroom and took down her husband's heavy pilot overcoat and sou'wester, and handed them to her guest.

"You'd better put them on if you're going to stand there," she said.

"But I am not cold," he said, wonderingly.

"But you might be seen," she said, simply.

It was the first suggestion that had passed between them that his presence there was a secret. He looked at her intently, then he smiled and said: "I think you're right, for many reasons," put the pilot coat over his frock coat, removed his hat with the gesture of a bow, handed it to her, and placed the sou'wester in its stead. Then for an instant he hesitated, as if about to speak, but Mrs. Bunker, with a delicacy that she could not herself comprehend at the moment, hurried back to the cabin without giving him an opportunity.

Nor did she again intrude upon his meditations. Hidden in his disguise, which to her eyes did not, however, seem to conceal his characteristic figure, he wandered for nearly an hour under the bluff and along the shore, returning at last almost mechanically to the cabin, where oblivious of his surroundings he rested himself in silence by the table with his cheek resting on his hand. Presently her quick, experienced ear detected the sound of oars in their rowlocks; she could plainly see from her kitchen window a small boat with two strangers seated at the stern being pulled to the shore. With the same strange instinct of delicacy, she determined not to go out lest her presence might embarrass her guest's reception of his friends. But as she turned toward the living room she found he had already risen and was removing his hat and pilot coat. She was struck, however, by the circumstance that not only did he exhibit no feeling of relief at his deliverance, but that a half cynical, half savage expression had taken the place of his former melancholy. As he went to the door the two gentlemen hastily clambered up the rocks to greet him.

"I'm reckoned it was you hangin' round the rocks, but I couldn't tell at this distance. Seemed you borrowed a hat and coat. Well, it's all fixed, and we've no time to lose. There's a coasting steamer just dropping down below the Heads, and it will take you aboard. But I can tell you you've kicked up a h—— of a row over there." He stopped, evidently at some sign from her guest. The rest of the man's speech followed in a hurried whisper which was stopped again by the voice she knew. "No. Certainly not!" The next moment his tall figure was darkening the door of the kitchen; his hand was outstretched. "Good-bye, Mrs. Bunker, and many thanks for your hospitality. My friends here," he turned grimly to the men behind him, "think I ought to ask you to keep this a secret, even from your husband. I don't. They also think that I ought to offer you money for your kindness. I don't. But if you will honor me by keeping this ring in remembrance of it"—he took a heavy seal ring from his finger—"it's the only bit of jewelry I have about me—I'll be very glad. Good-bye!" She felt for a moment the firm, soft pressure of his long, thin fingers around her own, and then—he was gone. The sound of retreating oars grew fainter and fainter and was lost. The same reserve of delicacy which now appeared to her as a duty kept her from going to the window to watch the destination of the boat. No, he should go as he came, without her supervision or knowledge.

Nor did she feel lonely afterward. On the contrary, the silence and solitude of the isolated domain had a new charm. They kept the memory of her experience intact, and enabled her to recall it with its presence. She could see his tall figure again pausing before her cabin, without the incongruous association of another personality; she could hear his voice again, unmingled with one more familiar. For the first time the regular absence of her husband seemed an essential good fortune instead of an accident of their life. For the experience belonged to her, and not to him and her together. He could not understand it; he would have acted differently and spoiled it. She should not tell him anything of it, in spite of the stranger's suggestion, which, of course, he had only made because he didn't know Zephas as well as she did. For Mrs. Bunker was getting on rapidly; it was her first admission of the conjugal knowledge that one's husband is inferior to the outside estimate of him. The next step—the belief that he was deceiving her as he was them—would be comparatively easy.

Nor should she show him the ring. The stranger had certainly never said anything about that. It was a heavy ring, with a helmeted head carved on its red cornelian stone, and what looked like strange letters around it. It fitted her little finger perfectly; but his fingers were small and he had taken it from his little finger. She should keep it herself. Of course, if it had been money, she would have given it to Zephas; but the stranger knew that she wouldn't take money. How firmly he had said that "I don't." She felt the warm blood fly to her fresh young face at the thought of it. He had understood her. She might be living in a poor cabin, doing all the housework herself, and her husband only a fisherman; but he had treated her like a lady.

And so the afternoon passed. The outlying fog began to roll in at the Golden Gate, obliterating the headland and stretching a fleecy bar across the channel as if shutting out from vulgar eyes the way that he had gone. Night fell, Zephas had not yet come. This was unusual, for he was generally as regular as the afternoon "trades" which blew him there. There was nothing to detain him in this weather and at this season. She began to be vaguely uneasy, then a little angry at this new development of his incompatibility. Then it occurred to her, for the first time in her wifehood, to think what she would do if he were lost. Yet, in spite of some pain, terror and perplexity at the possibility, her dominant thought was that she would be a free woman to order her life as she liked.

It was after 10 before his lateen sail flapped in the little cove. She was waiting to receive him on the shore. His good-humored hirsute face was slightly apologetic in expression, but flushed and disturbed with some new excitement to which an extra glass or two of spirits had apparently added intensity. The contrast between his evident indulgence and the previous abstemiousness of her late guest struck her unpleasantly.

"Well—I declare," she said indignantly, "so that's what kept you!"

"No," he said quickly—"there's been awful times over in 'Frisco! Everybody just wild, and the vigilance committee in session. Jo Henderson's killed! Shot by Wynyard Marion in a duel! He'll be lynched, sure as a gun, if they ketch him."

"But I thought men who fought duels always went free."

"Yes, but this aint no common duel; they say the whole thing was planned beforehand by them southern fire-eaters to get of Henderson because he's a northern man and anti-slavery, and that they picked out Colonel Marion to do it because he was a dead shot. They got him to insult Henderson, so he was bound to challenge Marion, and that giv Marion the choice of weppings. It was a reg'lar put up job to kill him."

"And what's this all to do with you?" she asked, with irritation.

"Hold on, won't you! and I'll tell you. I was pickin' up nets off Sancelito about noon, when I was hailed by one of them Vigilance tugs, and they set me to stand off and on the shore and watch that Marion didn't get away, while they were scoutin' inland. Ye see the duel took place just over the bluff there—behind ye—and they allowed that Marion had struck away north for Mendocino to take ship there. For after overhaulin' his second's boat they found out that they had come away from Sancelito alone. But they sent a tug around by sea to Mendocina to head him off there, while they're closin' in around him inland. They're bound to catch him sooner or later. But you aint listnin', Molly?"

She was—in every fibre—but with her head turned toward the window, and the invisible Golden Gate through which the fugitive had escaped. For she saw it all now—that glorious vision—her high-bred, handsome guest and Wynyard Marion were one and the same person. And this rough, commonplace man before her—her own husband—had been basely set to capture him.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

A prominent lawyer of this city carries a unique pin in his tie. It is a coarse black stone, something like a disintegrated lump of coal and it came from a prospect hole which he once owned over near Buena Vista. In the hole one day a streak of this ore was found, a telluride of gold, and it assayed $150,000 to the ton. The mine was developed, work pushed and just six pounds of the precious ore secured and then they ran into cold hard quartz again. That was all there was of it. The owner could have sold the mine for $150,000 the day of the strike, but declined and his scarf pin represents the gross earnings of the property.

* * *

I received an interesting paper from a friend at El Paso, Tex., this week, at least interesting to me, for I had never seen one before, the programme for a bull fight. This splendid exhibition was to take place on Sunday, Jan. 10, at Paso Del Norte, and the bill was gotten out for distribution in both towns. It was to be the last fight of the season and superior bulls from El Carmen were advertised by passenger train. Six and eight-year old bulls were to be used, carefully selected by experienced parties. The management announced that "wishing to reciprocate the many attentions paid them by the public, have arranged for this occasion a varied and splendid fight, etc." Also, "that the troupe will do their best to please, executing difficult and dangerous feats. The bull that will be adjudged proper will be fought to death. At the end of the fight a bull with money attached to its horns will be turned into the ring for amateurs." Manuel Pomares-Croni was the matador announced, and a long list of banderilleros and picadores. The price of admission was $1, second class 75 cents, third class (sunny side reserved—probably the bleachers—) 50 cents. I cannot understand a nation which makes a cruel practice of this kind its national sport, and wonder when it will ever cease. One of the most sublime pieces of heroism that I ever remember to have heard of was that of the beautiful Austrian duchess, now queen regent of Spain. Upon the triumphal entry of the queen as the bride of Alphonso, a great bull fight was arranged, to which the queen was compelled to go. For hours she sat watching the cruel sport, forced to smile and bow lest the jealous Spaniards discover her agitation, and their prejudices be aroused against the foreign queen. At last she leaves the scene and upon reaching her apartments faints dead away.

* * *

Perhaps my readers are not familiar with cheap hotels and restaurants, but

An amusing incident occurred in the Gazette bindery a short time ago. This department of THE GAZETTE is about the most interesting of any and has many visitors. A young man from another department was showing some ladies about the room and glibly explaining the different machines to them. A small green japanned apparatus attracted his attention and he stated that this was a consecutive numbering machine for putting the numbers on bank checks, shares of stock and such things. He then proceeded to explain where the type and where the ink plate were, where the paper was put and just how it worked. After he had made the subject clear one of the operatives asked if they would like to see the machine work and then, picking up a pile of loose leaves, she began stitching them together with the "numbering" machine. The ladies cast a doubting look at the young man who at once decided that the interest in the bindery was played out and the party left.

* * *

The poor newspaper man who lives largely in Bohemia, is generally at home wherever he gets an opportunity to dine, be it at a $4-a-day hotel or at a 5-cent lunch counter. During my perambulations among chop houses I have often been amused at the language employed between the waiters and the cooks in giving orders. After you have given an order for some simple food in the plainest language possible, it is sometimes surprising to hear the waiter call out a string of gibberish absolutely foreign to your understanding. I got an unusually intelligent waiter to give me some definitions the other day that may prove interesting. It was at Cripple Creek and I had just asked for a breakfast of link sausage, fried eggs and hot cakes. The order that was wafted back run like this, "Half dozen cable line, white wings in the air and a stack to follow." I was informed that "cable line" meant link sausage, "white wings" was two eggs and "stack to follow" was hot cakes when the other dishes were disposed of. Among the definitions given were, "Sheeny funeral in a ship wreck," meaning pork chop and scrambled eggs; "whiskers on the iron, or barn door busted wide open," both mean mutton chop; "ground hog" is plain sausage; "brown stone front" is plain toast; "grave yard for a stiff" is milk toast; "six in the milk" is an oyster stew of six oysters; "twelve in the grease," a dozen fried oysters; "white wings, sunny side up," fried eggs not turned over; "birdies on the fence," poached eggs on toast; "Hong Kong," tea; "started in New York and lit in Boston," fried eggs turned over to brown on both sides. Now let us give an order for a meal of oyster stew, eggs fried, toast, tea and hot cakes and here we have it translated into kitchen English, but it must be delivered in a peculiar sing-song to be just "pat." Six in the milk, started in New York and lit in Boston, brown stone front, Hong Kong and a stack to come along.

* * *

Speaking of restaurants, I heard of a man yesterday who went into a Huerfano street chop house and who declared that he was so hungry that he could eat a yard of pork. The intelligent waiter immediately brought out three [illegible] feet.

* * *

A good story was told me yesterday of a young married friend of mine that is too good to keep. The young man has a baby about four months old, that he imagines the only child on earth, and which he is always fondling and looking at. Recently the mother decided to have the child's picture taken and yesterday the father was sent to get the proofs. He secured them and as they represented several different positions decided to let the boys in the office select the best. Of course the boys selected one and duly complimented the father on his fine child. He arrived at home and announced to his wife that the boys had picked out the best one, but when she came to look at the picture exclaimed: "Why, that's not our baby." He would have never known the photographer's mistake.

A postoffice has been established at Lawrence, in the Cripple Creek district, and Mr. Geo. S. Cowdery appointed postmaster.

Mr. Reuben Berrey, ex-county superintendent of schools, has been presented with a gold watch chain as a testimonial from the teachers of the county.

AN IMPORTANT DEAL.

A Sale of Huerfano Business Property at a Large Figure.

A HANDSOME BUILDING ASSURED.

Messrs. Connell and Bonbright Purchase the Properties on the Southeast Corner of Huerfano and Tejon Streets—For Spot Cash.

A deal was completed Monday evening by which Messrs. J. Arthur Connell and W. P. Bonbright came in possession of property having forty-four feet front on Tejon street and seventy on Huerfano street, occupied by Helm & Kopf's fruit store, Mr. A. Hemenway's office, Goldsmith's barber shop and Rafeld's old stand. On this property they announce their intention of erecting a handsome business block.

The deal for the Helm corner was consummated last Wednesday. This corner had 25 feet front on Tejon street and 50 on Huerfano, and the consideration was $15,500 spot cash. The property adjoining on both south and east belonged to Mr. Francis D. and Mrs. Mary W. Pastorius and made an "L" 19 by 70 feet on Tejon street and 20x25 on Huerfano. For this $17,500 was paid, making the total $32,000. An offer of $16,500 was made for the Helm property before the papers were signed but was refused.

Mr. J. Arthur Connell is one of the heaviest owners of business property in this city. He is a very shrewd and careful buyer and has already made a great deal of money in Colorado Springs real estate. Mr. Bonbright has not heretofore invested much here. He represents a great deal of eastern capital and has the reputation of being a prudent and careful investor. That he should make this investment is therefore very encouraging to Colorado Springs realty holders.

The sale was made through the agency of Reed Bros., who have engineered some of the largest deals made during the past year.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Plans Prepared for a Beautiful and Commodious Structure.

The building committee of the Unitarian church Saturday afternoon decided to accept the sketch submitted by Mr. E. C. G. Robinson, but to have the plans drawn and the work superintended by Mr. W. F. Douglas. Many sketches were presented but those of Messrs. Robinson and Douglas were thought the best two and it was decided therefore to divide the work between them as described.

The building will be square with a Norman tower at the southeast corner; it will stand on the southwest corner of Dale and Tejon, facing east. The walls will be of irregular, uncut granite bowlders and an effort will be made to have the outside surfaces as weather beaten and lichen-encrusted as possible. The windows will be gothic with leaded panes. The lower part of the tower will be an open vestibule entered by a wide arch. It will open straight ahead into the auditorium and on the right into a Sunday school room. There will be an entrance on the north side also, leading into a vestibule and thence into the Sunday school room. This room will be at the rear of the auditorium and its axis will be the same as that of the pulpit so that the two rooms can be thrown into one. The pulpit will be raised well above the level of the auditorium and will be flanked on one side by the pastor's study and on the other by the choir, both on the same level as the pulpit. Space will be left behind the pulpit for a pipe organ. The floor of the auditorium will be level and the chairs will be arranged about the pulpit in segments of a circle. The roof of the inside will run up to a peak and the rafters and purlins which support it will be exposed.

The basement will contain a furnace room and under the pulpit end will be a kitchen. Steps will lead from the north vestibule to the basement and it will be so arranged that refreshments can be conveniently served in the Sunday school room. Just off the north vestibule will be a small ladies' parlor for meetings of the different societies of the church.

The estimated cost of the church will be $9,000. Mr. Douglas will go to work on the detail plans at once and when these are done, construction will be commenced.

The Gibson Strike.

Friday afternoon Mr. Bolles, vice-president of the Mollie Gibson Mining company, talked with a GAZETTE representative on the recent strike in the famous mine. He says that the strike was made about ten days ago, and in a part of the mine where such very rich ore was not expected, and it thus adds very materially to the real wealth of the mine, although this particular strike may not prove to be a very large body of ore. The ore is wonderfully rich, being about 87 per cent. of pure silver. A brick of the ore about six inches wide has been cut out and has been on exhibition at Mr. Hagerman's office and has been a matter of wonder to all who have seen it. The Mollie Gibson has produced over $2,000,000 worth of ore in the last ten months. Stock was quoted last night at $7.25 per share, the highest it has ever been. Mr. Bolles says however the best part of the mine will still continue to be the seventh and eighth levels.

By a deal consummated Saturday there will be a change in the management of the New Alamo hotel in this city on March 1. For some time past Mr. J. M. Sellers, the present proprietor, has found that his health and that of his wife compelled frequent absences in the east. Yesterday Mr. P. C. Helm purchased one half of Mr. Sellers' interest in the hotel and the two will run it in partnership. By the terms of the deal Mr. Helm may buy the other half next September, or Mr. Sellers may buy back the half he sold Mr. Helm. Mr. Helm is the senior member of the firm of Helm & Kopf, fruit dealers, and has had a long experience in buying and handling food supplies. Under Mr. Sellers' guidance it is expected that he will learn the other essentials of hotel keeping and will be able to maintain the present high standard of the house.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., held at their hall on February 4, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His all wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and honored brother Amos E. Hart, who died suddenly on the evening of January 26, 1892.

Resolved, That by the death of brother Hart, we recognize that our order has lost a useful and worthy member; his family a loving and noble husband and father, and the community an exemplary citizen.

Resolved, That we as members of Pike's Peak lodge feel deeply the loss we have sustained in the death of our brother cut down so suddenly from our midst. Though not a member of our lodge, his cheerful presence was always an inspiration, ever presenting the example of a noble life. While we bow in meek submission to his call by the great high priest to the grander lodge above, we would extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, commending them to the care of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to the daily papers, and also be spread on the records of this lodge.

C. H. BARNES,
F. P. WHEELER,
S. BAKER,
Committee.

The Home Opening.

The announcement that Geo. W. Childs would be present at the opening of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers was greeted with approbation in this city Friday. The citizens should, however, begin to think of the preparations necessary for the opening, as it should be made a fitting occasion. The following is taken from the last number of the Typographical Journal:

In addition to the room to be furnished by San Francisco Typographical union, No. 21, as a Golden Gate memorial, advices have been received to the effect that Messrs. Geo. W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel have expressed a desire to furnish the two parlors of the Home, one in honor of Mrs. Childs and the other as a memorial to Mrs. Drexel. The action of San Francisco union has been received with favor in various unions, and it is reported that arrangements are now being perfected by Denver, St. Louis, Colorado Springs and other unions with a view to furnishing apartments in the structure. Houston union, it is said, will see that the edifice is appropriately dedicated by furnishing a handsome American flag.

The committee having in charge the perfection of arrangements for the dedication ceremony, to be held May 12, 1892, is making excellent progress with its work, and the indications are that an attractive and interesting programme will be presented, and that many persons from various parts of the country will be present to participate. Inquiries have been received regarding railroad rates, and upon request therefor the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad have expressed a willingness, should the attendance of one hundred persons be guaranteed, to make a rate of a single fare for the round trip. Those who intend to be present at the dedication should notify the treasurer of the board of trustees, Mr. James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa. Should a sufficient number signify their intention to attend, the Pennsylvania company will take the party on one of their "personally conducted" trips, looking after baggage, furnishing meals, sleeping cars, etc., thus insuring a most enjoyable journey.

The Childs-Drexel Home fund has received $42,781.50 from assessments up to Feb. 1. THE GAZETTE has in contemplation a special edition for the 12th or 13th of May to commemorate the occasion. A committee from the local union goes to Denver to-morrow to consult with the union there in regard to a programme and entertainment at the opening.

To show the care that the trustees are taking to keep the home from being overrun with unworthy persons, we print the following:

All applications for admission to the Childs-Drexel Home made by and through local unions are required, in addition to the rules laid down by the by-laws, to answer the following:

"1. Has the applicant been in continuous good standing for five years?

"2. Is the applicant able to live outside the Home?"

The above applies to the aged.

In regard to the admission of the sick, a detailed report of the unionism of the applicant; how long he has been a member; what have been his habits; what is his financial condition; and such information as will be of benefit in determining the merits of the applicant.

These answers are to be made under the seal of the union, and accompany the applications.

WM. AIMISON,
E. T. PLANK,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
Committee on Admission.

Miss Marks, one of the teachers at the Lowell school, left Saturday for Kokomo, Ind., called away by the illness of her mother.

Mr. Burt Potlinger, editor of the Cripple Creek Crusher, arrived in the city Saturday afternoon.

Mollie Gibson stock sold in this city Saturday for $7.50. Buena Vista was quoted at $6.25.

CURIOUS SUICIDES.

HISTORICAL DEATHS THAT HAVE BEEN SELF AFFLICTED.

Remarkable Methods Employed by People Seeking to Fathom the Mysteries of the Unknown World—Niagara Falls is a Popular Place for Despondents.

In a talk I had a few days ago with a gentleman who is "well up" on the subject of suicide, who has made it a life study almost, he imparted to me some facts that were startling. There are many who say that none but cowards commit suicide, while others insist that it requires nerve and bravery to suddenly terminate one's own existence and enter into a future state that is paradoxical as to its being. Some men who commit suicide are brave, others are cowards and do not care to face misfortune. I think they are about evenly divided. It is a disease in many instances.

A work devoted for the most part to statistics on suicide was at hand, and it showed many interesting facts concerning the subject under consideration. From it the fact was gleaned that the United States is considered an A1 country in which to shuffle off the mortal coil. Here the ratio is 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants, while in gay Paris it is 1 to each 2,700, and in smoky London and chilly St. Petersburg 1 to each 21,000 of population. In all Russia, however, the ratio is as 1 to 34,946; in Sweden, 1 to 92,375; in Saxony, 1 to 5,446.

In "the winter of our discontent" there are decidedly more suicides than in the summer time, and a majority of them occur in the morning. Women appear to love life more than men, for four men commit suicide where one woman takes her own life, and the ratio is much smaller in married life than in widowerhood. The early part of the week claims more suicides than the latter part, and the early part of the month more than the waning.

DEATHS AT NIAGARA.

In any one particular part of the United States Niagara Falls has the call, and there is no doubt that many "disappearances" find a last resting place at this suicide suggesting resort. Suicides are so common nowadays that the subject would not be worthy of extended comment were it not for the fact that the means used to assure the desired result have in a number of cases been so remarkable.

The pistol, poison and the rope are generally used in solving the great problem, and these are so frequently used by the man or woman tired of life that unless there is some romance connected with the suicide or unless he or she may have been a distinguished person very little space is vouchsafed the story in the daily newspapers. Here are a few of the remarkable ones which have caused excitement during the past score of years or so and which are remarkable for the exceptional reasons above referred to.

TWO WELL REMEMBERED DEATHS.

Twenty years ago there was probably no man better known among "gentleman drivers" than Mort Tunison, whose famous hostlery was on the old Coney Island road. Mort was known from Coney Island to Canada as a jolly host and good fellow. His hotel was the stopping place, and Mort grew wealthy. Suddenly the park commissioners determined to construct a new 200 foot boulevard about a quarter of a mile west of Coney Island road. Mort kicked. The commissioners urged him to move his hotel to a new site on the proposed boulevard, but he wouldn't have it. He said that his place would draw the crowds, boulevard or no boulevard. The new parkway soon became a fact, and new hotels sprang up all along its line. The old Coney Island road became deserted. One by one Mort's old customers left him, as the new road was a beauty and was just built for trotters.

Mort had plenty of opportunity to get in the swim, but he was contrary and wouldn't take advantage of it. One fine morning Mort didn't appear at breakfast as had been his wont. Investigation proved that he would never appear at breakfast in this world again. During the night or in the early morning hours he had committed suicide. His old friends had left him, his famed hostlery had become desolate and life had become a burden to him.

The suicide of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was an exception to the rule because of the fact that his name was world known. He was a son of Commodore Vanderbilt. He had become a spendthrift and in March, 1882, he shot himself through the head in his room in the Glenham hotel in this city. Financial troubles were said to have been the cause of the deed. Several times Commodore Vanderbilt had been called upon to pay his son's debts and he finally became tired of so doing. When the commodore died he left young Cornell the interest of $200,000. Cornell also received a large sum to withdraw from the contest of the commodore's will. These amounts he soon squandered and he died almost penniless.

AN UNCANNY SUICIDE.

Another case of interest at the time of its occurrence was that of Mme. Restell, a malpractitioner, who was one of the wealthiest women in the country, her wealth having been accumulated in her practice. She owned and occupied a palatial mansion on Fifth avenue. One morning she was found dead in her bathtub, and few sorrowed, as she was said to hold many secrets concerning scandals in high life which died with her.

Probably the most uncanny suicide that the newspapers were called upon to report the facts of was that of Philip Truscnel, which occurred in Clarkson street, Flatbush, L. I., in the summer of 1880. Truscnel was employed by his uncle, Louis Schmutz, who was a florist in the village named. Truscnel became despondent and frequently threatened to take his own life.

One morning as the other employees entered the green house they smelled an odor as if of something burning. Upon investigating they found Truscnel with his body wedged half way through the furnace doorway. His head and part of his body were completely burned away. He left a letter inviting those of his friends who were as unhappy as he had been to do as he had done.

In 1880 Paul Hines committed suicide in Lake Michigan in a novel way, which showed that he was a determined fellow. In order to guard against rescue he tied a life preserver to his feet so that he would be sure to float head downward and thus drown before assistance could reach him. He succeeded.—New York Herald.

The Buena Vista Mine.

THE GAZETTE Thursday morning declared that the Buena Vista mine was likely to be the Moses that would lead the Cripple Creek mining district into prosperity, and it seems that the prophecy is likely to be fulfilled sooner than anticipated. Friday morning Count Pourtales returned from Denver, bringing the result of the smelter returns from the twenty tons of ore sent from the Buena Vista. Immediately following his return it became known that the result was very satisfactory and the stock of the company took a boom. The stock had been selling at $1.75 but it went to $4, a number of shares in the morning selling at that figure. The owners began to buy and in the evening $5 was refused for a block. These figures seem pretty high but the company is not stocked for a large amount.

The ore smelted was about twenty tons and the run was made at the Omaha & Grant smelter. This ore was an unsorted lot, taken from the shaft in forty feet of sinking, and ran $.53 per ton in gold and $.. in silver. With a rate of $.. per ton for smelting and a railroad freight rate of $8 per ton, this leaves a very handsome profit after getting out the ore. Mr. T. C. Parrish, of the company, states that they are now all ready for stoping and that by the 1st of March they will be shipping at least three car loads of ore a week.

This is the most encouraging news that has been heard regarding the new camp, and only emphasizes what THE GAZETTE has been trying to urge in the past week, that more of the mines must be developed. Fremont is to-day where everyone thought it would be next summer. The camp should be speedily put in the same position, in advance of all expectations.

Emery F. Moon's weather record for the week ending Feb. 3, 1892, is as follows: Highest temperature, 67° on the 30th; lowest temperature, 18° on the 3rd; weekly mean temperature, 40.2°. Direction of the wind, south on the 29th and 3rd, west on the 30th, north on the 31st, northwest on the 28th, southwest on the 2nd.

Some 83,000 shares of the Yuma Mining and Milling stock changed hands last week.

Duncan Harrison's diamond pin was found by a young man employed at the Midland shops.

Professor Kimball, the wizard, has arrived in Denver from California and will be here the first of next week to superintend gold discovery operations in the Ute Pass.

The suicide of John Russell, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the Divide, some three years ago, is still remembered. On Jan. 27th his son, Wm. Russell committed suicide at Elbert, his mind having become deranged.

Dick Bell, one of the Colorado City gamblers against whom information was filed some time ago, appeared in the county court yesterday morning and paid a fine of $62.55.

The following item from the Denver Sun will be of interest to the owners of the mine at Aspen who largely reside here: "The Park, Mamie and Queen shaft, on Richmond hill, is down 228 feet. Black gale, saturated with quicksand, has been giving considerable trouble of late, but Manager Miller states that indications point to the belief that solid formation will be reached with a little more work. This company has done about 200 feet of drifting from this shaft. Large quantities of low grade mineral have been cut, but owing to transportation charges from the mine to the lixiviation works would not pay to ship. The bottom of the shaft is still about 150 feet above the level of the present workings of the Little Annie, to which depth the company will now sink before starting another level. The mineral uncovered thus far in the present workings assays from seven to nine ounces silver and 35 per cent. lead."

Deputy-sheriff Bales of Fremont came down yesterday afternoon bringing two crooks to the county jail. They were William Mullen and Neil Connors, and their offense was entering the tent of a restaurant keeper there and stealing a small sum of money from his clothing. They supposed the occupant of the tent to be asleep but he was ill and wide awake at the time.

Representatives of Colorado Springs Typographical union went to Denver and Pueblo Sunday to advise the unions at those places to participate in the Childs-Drexel home opening. A great deal of enthusiasm was shown and committees were appointed to assist the Springs union in arrangements.

The owners of the Gold King mine at Cripple Creek are threatened with a mining suit by Denver parties, who claim a part of the property on account of a different survey and that the first assessment work was not done properly at the time of the last survey.

Mr. Geo. Snider said to a representative of The Journal yesterday that the statement in a Colorado Springs paper about Wizard Kimball locating mineral at Green Mountain Falls is untrue. Mr. Snider was with the wizard when he went up the pass en route to Cripple Creek and at Green Mountain Falls they simply got out of the carriage at one of the stores to get some cigars. Mr. Snider says that locations were made on Mr. E. E. Dale's ranch and at no other point in the Pass.—Manitou Journal.

Those residents of this city who have the miniature yacht craze will be glad to learn that the Prospect Lake company has decided to offer a beautiful silver challenge championship cup for the 36-inch class, to be held by the winner until defeated by another boat.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg.

Apropos of the edition of "The Apology of Aristides," just published by Mrs. Helen B. Harris, from the press of Hodder & Stoughton, London, it may be interesting to many to recall the circumstances of its recent identification with the apology of Nachor in the story of Barlaam and Josaphat, as related by Professor Robb to the Hellenic society:

"Another remarkable discovery published this year, is as yet, perhaps, less widely known. During a visit of the Emperor Hadrian to Athens—probably as his first visit, in 123–126 A.D.—one Athenian philosopher named Aristides, addressed to him an eloquent apology for Christianity. The fact is noticed by Eusebius and Jerome, but the apology itself was not extant. In 1889 Mr. J. Rendel Harris, formerly fellow of Clare college, Cambridge, and now professor of Biblical languages at Haverford college, Pennsylvania, found a Syriac translation of this apology at the convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai. He transcribed it, and prepared to edit it, with notes and an English version. The proof-sheets of the English version were read by Mr. J. Armitage Robinson, fellow of Christ's college. Shortly afterward Mr. Robinson happened to be reading, in the Latin version, that once famous romance, the 'Life of Barlaam and Josaphat.' Josaphat, the son of an Eastern king who persecutes the Christians, is converted by the monk Barlaam; the king, his father, thereupon lays a plot for reconverting him; an old man named Nachor, a good actor, shall personate the monk Barlaam, shall make a pretended defense of Christianity, and shall be publicly confuted by the pagan advocates. But, when the hour of trial arrives, the utterance of Nachor, like that of Balaam, is miraculously overruled; he delivers an apology for Christianity which convinces his pagan hearers. This story was originally written in Greek, probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century A. D. The Greek text was first printed by Boissonade, in his 'Anecdota,' Vol. IV. (Paris, 1832). Well, in reading the Latin version of this story, Mr. Robinson suddenly came on something which reminded him of Aristides, whom he had just been reading in the English version from the Syriac. He turned to the Greek text of the 'Life.' A comparison with the Syriac version of the Aristides there showed that the speech which the author of Barlaam and Josaphat had put into the mouth of Nachor must be, at least in substance, the original Greek text of the long lost apology. We see at once how the author of the romance came to think of his eastern king; he suited his plot to the apology, which he wished to frame in it, and which was addressed to an emperor. It may be mentioned, that the recovered apology, which cannot be later than 133, A.D., contains a distinct allusion to a written gospel. Adolph Harnack justly calls this 'a brilliant discovery.' It may serve to remind us that the Christian—we might add the Jewish—regions of Greek literature still offer a comparatively fresh field to research."

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A peculiarly cruel libel, appears in the London World on a recently deceased brother of the new bishop of Carlisle: "When the late Mr. James Bardsley resolved to send his seven sons into the church he was probably regarded as a very bold man. Wisdom was, however, as usual, justified of her children; they are all, with the exception of one who died in the course of this year, very comfortably placed ecclesiastics."

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The following incident from life, related in The Congregationalist, carries with it its own moral: In a suburb of Berlin there lives a certain German laborer who has a wife and six children. They live in a little rented house, for he has never been able to save enough to purchase a home of his own. He leaves very early in the morning for his daily task in a large factory and returns to his home late each night. It is a home and not merely a stopping place, for our friend is an earnest Christian and with his wife, who thoroughly sympathizes with him in his religious life, brings into it all that he can of comfort and cheer. His children are a bright, contented little flock, thoroughly enjoying the humble comforts they have and knowing little of those that wealth may bestow or rob them of.

Our friend has just passed through a trial and test of character which proves him honest and sterling. His employer at the factory came to him one day recently and the following conversation ensued.

The manufacturer said, "It is your turn to work next Sunday and I shall expect you to be here."

Our friend replied, "I cannot work on Sunday. I am a Christian and a member of the church."

"I can't help that," was the answer. "You must work on Sunday; all the men in my shops have to take their turn at it."

"I can't do it," was the quiet answer.

"Then you must call at the office and get your pay Saturday night and consider yourself dismissed," said the manufacturer, turning on his heel and walking away.

It was a week of great anxiety to this Christian father. On the one hand, there was his family to be considered. How could he see them suffer? And yet they must suffer if he were dismissed from his position. He did not care much about himself. He could stand it, but how could he bring suffering upon his wife and children! But on the other hand stood his Christian obligation, the public covenant with the church, and, more than that, the secret, soul covenant with his Redeemer. He determined to remain loyal to his Lord and trust Him for the result. Saturday afternoon came. His employer approached him again, urging him to reconsider his determination and take his turn at Sunday work. He still refused.

"Well, just take it for to-morrow and I will excuse you after that. You see I have said that you must do it or leave and it would break down the discipline of the factory if I did not keep my word. I will not compel you to do it again."

"No," said the sturdy Christian, "I cannot work even a single Sabbath, and so must leave to-night."

"What church are you a member of?" said the employer.

The workman told him.

"Have you many more of your sort of Christians in that church?"

"I hope so," was the modest reply.

"I wish I had a factory full of them," said the employer. "You just stay right on. I won't bother you any more with Sunday work."

He stood the test!

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The following bit of pastoral humor evidently welled up from the deepest depths of its perpetrator's soul. We quote from the general notices in the calendar of a Someville church:

"Come early to-night so as to get a back seat. Keep as far away from the speaker as you can and let there be a lot of vacant pews in front of him. It is such an inspiration to speak to rows of quartered oak boards."

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Bishop Gilbert Haven, the fearless, was also tender and witty. A contributor to Zion's Herald says: "He sometimes took a unique method of conveying reproof, as when, during his chaplaincy in the army, one of his associate officers, a cultivated and well educated man but very profane, was taken up in this way: 'Didn't you study for the ministry at one time?' 'No; what under the heavens makes you ask such a question?' 'O, I noticed that you used a good many theological expressions, and I didn't know but you picked them up in a divinity school.' Sometimes a pleasantry of his had all the force of an effective argument. The late Professor Youmans, editor of the Popular Science Monthly, lost no opportunity to give a hard hit at supernatural Christianity. One day at Appleton's publishing house Haven was unexpectedly confronted with this champion of materialism, and, on being introduced to him, exclaimed, 'I am very happy to meet you, Professor Youmans; I don't know any more about science than you know about religion.'"

The county commissioners yesterday appointed Mr. Charles E. Adams, stenographer of the district court, to be justice of the peace in precinct No. 14, Cripple Creek. Mr. Charles Norton was appointed constable of the same precinct. Mr. Adams is a lawyer and has had large experience in the courts and will make a good officer.

A letter from Mr. A. E. Lawton at Creede states that the Amethyst and Last Chance mines are doing wonders and that the people there are convinced that the Cleopatra, which is on the same vein, apparently, will equal them. He had not been up to the mine and could tell nothing about the reported big strike.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company have placed on sale fifty thousand shares of development stock at ten cents per share (par value $1.00). The company have recently purchased a number of well located mining properties and others are being negotiated for. Later on the company will issue a prospectus setting forth more fully the objects and purposes of the company. In the meantime any information desired will be cheerfully given at the office, 112 Pike's Peak avenue.

Work has commenced on Colorado City's new city hall.

Work has commenced cutting stone for the new county jail.

In the county court yesterday the case of the People vs. R. E. Perkins, charged with assault, was heard and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

It is stated that one of the banks of the city had applications for the loan of over $80,000 last week, the money to be used in Cripple Creek investments.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that a bank is to be started in a few days at Fremont, with Mr. James Parker of this city in charge. Mr. John Kimeaugh and others of this city are interested.

Edith Low, wife of the young fellow who was convicted in the district court a year ago for robbing the Ft. Worth railroad while acting as agent at Eastonville, has been granted a divorce in the Arapahoe courts.

Grand Junction will soon have the best opera house in western Colorado except the one at Aspen. It will seat 750 people and the whole building will be used exclusively for theater purposes.